Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XVIII. | CHICAGO, FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1865. | NUMBER 245.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE MILITARY SITUATION

Confirmation of Sheridan's Victory.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRISONERS AND ARTILLERY AT WASHINGTON.

Highly Important from Richmond.

REBEL CONGRESSMEN TRYING TO MAKE JEFF. DAVIS RESIGN.

A Plot to Make Hunter President and Abandon the War.

THE REBEL PRESS DEMANDING A DICTATORSHIP.

Lee's Army Destitute—A Call for Food.

SENATOR HARLAN CONFIRMED SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Freeman Clarke Confirmed Comptroller of the Currency.

THE SENATE REJECTS THE ARKANSAS CREDENTIALS.

The Wisconsin State Currency Thrown Out.

Gold 191 1-2.

IMPORTANT DRAFT CORRESPONDENCE.

Associations Authorized to Furnish Recruits.

[By Telegraph.] CHICAGO, March 8, 1865.

To Provost Marshal General J. B. Fry, Washington City, D. C.:

Can you under the new enrollment act allow protective associations to furnish men in advance of draft, and receive credit therefor?

S. S. HAYES.

[By Telegraph.] WASHINGTON CITY, March 9, 1865.

To S. S. Hayes, Chicago:

The twenty-third section, Act of March 3d, 1865, authorizes any number of persons to furnish recruits previous to draft, and the persons furnishing them to be exempt. Copy of law sent to your Provost Marshal to-day.

JAS. B. FRY, Prov. Mar. Gen.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Interesting Political and Military Matters—Extracts from the Rebel Papers.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.] WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 9.

The Richmond papers of Tuesday are received. The following is an abstract of their contents: The Whig editorially says: "Sherman has perhaps found one or more Hoos in his path. These aggregated remnants of defeated armies and fugitive garrisons of captured cities may have wrought terror in his path and turned him from his purpose; who knows? Not the Yankees, and we do not intend to enlighten them until we can give them information which they will not like to hear. [illegible]"

[illegible]

FROM CHARLESTON.

Prospects of Trade—Military Affairs—Gen. Potter's Advance—Sherman at Charlotte.

NEW YORK, Thursday, March 9.—[illegible]

FROM WILMINGTON, N. C.

Terry and Hoke Confronting Each Other—Probable Junction Between Sherman and Schofield.

[illegible]

REBEL DESERTERS.

Two Thousand Have Arrived Within Thirty Days.

NEW YORK, March 9.—[illegible]

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 9.

MR. TRUMBULL, from the committee on the judiciary made a report on the credentials of Mr. Snow, Senator elect from Arkansas. [illegible]

MR. DOOLITTLE presented the credentials of John C. Underwood, as Senator elect from the State of Virginia, for six years from the 4th of March, 1865. [illegible]

Gold.

NEW YORK, Thursday, March 9.—Gold continues dull and devoid of speculative movement. The lack of confidence increases daily, and certain large holders may any day be obliged to throw upon the market an amount that would materially put down the price. Quotations opened at 193, fell to 191, and went up again to 193. Gold to-night 191½.

POSTSCRIPT.

FROM NEW YORK.

Our Midnight Dispatch—Interesting Summary of News—Important from the South—Military and Political.

[Special Dispatch to the Western Press.] NEW YORK, Thursday, March 9.

[illegible]

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.] ST. LOUIS, Thursday, March 9.

An order has been issued by the Adjutant General of the enrolled militia under the new law; officers have been appointed to enroll the names of all citizens, and as soon as completed, regiments are to be organized in each Ward. There are very few exemptions allowed by law.

The owner of the steamboat Imperial has received a telegram from Nashville announcing the sinking of that steamer by striking against the pier of the railroad bridge. The cabin floated off, the hull sunk. The boat is a total loss. All hands were saved. [illegible]

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.] INDIANAPOLIS, Thursday, March 9.

The following appointments were made to-day: 146th Regiment—Thos. Clark, Major; Henry B. Spencer, Adjutant; Edward Harbeson, Quartermaster.

152d Regiment—Weldon W. Griswold, Colonel; Joseph W. Philman, Lieut. Colonel; Julius Waldschmidt, Major; W. H. Thacker, Surgeon; Wm. M. Mercer, Assistant Surgeon.

[illegible]

FROM DESMOINES.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.] DESMOINES, IOWA, Thursday, March 9.

[illegible]

WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.] MADISON, Thursday, March 9.

[illegible]

FROM CINCINNATI.

The Chicago Conspiracy—Testimony for the Defence—Important Evidence of James Rock.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.] CINCINNATI, Thursday, March 9.

[illegible]

FROM MEMPHIS.

Fire—Bodies Recovered from a Wreck—Freshet, Guerrillas, &c.

[illegible]

THE MEXICAN EMPIRE.

Its Recognition by England.

[illegible]

FROM SHERIDAN.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

[illegible]

FROM MILWAUKEE.

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune. FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1865.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers will do well to bear in mind that the daily circulation of the CHICAGO TRIBUNE is greater than that of all the other daily newspapers in the city combined, by more than Ten Thousand Copies.

THE NEWS.

We print in our telegraph columns, this morning, a significant article from the Richmond Whig, disclosing a plot among rebel Congressmen to induce Davis and Stephens to resign, thus giving the Presidency to Hunter, and then to abandon the war. [illegible]

The arrival of rebel prisoners and artillery at Wheeling, Va., confirms the reports of Sheridan's victory.

The rebel press claim that Kilpatrick has been defeated. It is a claim that has grown threadbare in the repetition.

Victoria has recognized Maximilian by sending a minister to his court.

Hon. James Harlan has been confirmed by the Senate as Secretary of the Interior, and Hon. Freeman Clarke of New York, Comptroller of the Currency.

The Senate have, after long debate, rejected the credentials of the Arkansas Senators. This precedent disposes of Louisiana and Virginia.

The bankers of Milwaukee have at last determined to throw out all the Wisconsin State currency and adopt a uniform currency of legal tenders and national bank issues.

Gold closed in New York at 191½—a material decline.

[illegible]

THE ANTI-MONOPOLY ADDRESS.

[illegible]

New Advertisements.

WANTED—To Purchase [illegible]

WANTED—By a single [illegible]

WANTED—Soap Maker. [illegible]

WANTED—A girl to go [illegible]

WANTED—An assistant in [illegible]

WANTED—Every married [illegible]

WANTED—Board for a [illegible]

WANTED—To Druggists. [illegible]

WANTED—At Webster [illegible]

WANTED—At Sutherland's [illegible]

WANTED—Something new [illegible]

WANTED—Dress Making, [illegible]

WANTED—Information of [illegible]

WANTED—Between now [illegible]

WANTED—Married Ladies [illegible]

WANTED—Miss Maidhof, [illegible]

WANTED—One book-keeper [illegible]

WANTED—A partner with [illegible]

WANTED—Two or three [illegible]

WANTED—By a man of capital [illegible]

WANTED—A kitchen girl [illegible]

WANTED—A furnished room [illegible]

WANTED—A store, suitable [illegible]

WANTED—A partner with $20, [illegible]

WANTED—In a small family [illegible]

WANTED—By a respectable [illegible]

WANTED—An active business [illegible]

WANTED—$10,000 for three [illegible]

WANTED—A lady desires [illegible]

WANTED—To rent a furnished [illegible]

WANTED—Employment by [illegible]

WANTED—Moulders wanted [illegible]

WANTED—By a young lady who [illegible]

WANTED—A purchaser for [illegible]

WANTED—A good comfortable [illegible]

WANTED—Married Ladies to [illegible]

WANTED—To sell, a half interest [illegible]

WANTED—A good cook, also [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—I wish to [illegible]

WANTED—Five thousand [illegible]

WANTED—A stable on the [illegible]

WANTED—Photographic Paint- [illegible]

WANTED—A partner—a work- [illegible]

WANTED—A first class Fore- [illegible]

WANTED—A smart man with [illegible]

WANTED—Ladies to learn to [illegible]

WANTED—A practical brewer [illegible]

WANTED—A few active persons [illegible]

WANTED—A competent [illegible]

WANTED—Ten Copying Clerks [illegible]

WANTED—Knitting Machine [illegible]

RE-OPENING OF THE Great Central Route EAST.

NO PASSPORTS REQUIRED.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, MARCH 12th, 1865, Passenger trains via the MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD will leave Chicago at [illegible]

All Points in New York, New England and the Canadas.

All Restrictions have been Removed.

FARE AS LOW AS THAT OF OTHER LINES.

For Through Tickets and information apply at the Company's Office, 56 Tremont House Block, and at the Depot, foot of Lake street.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, Gen'l Western Pass. Agt.

A FEAST PAR EXCELLENCE

Nowhere can you obtain the same amount of Amusement and Instruction.

Delivered to over 40 houses in New York alone.

Observe next advertisement.

PAINTERS USE Northwestern Varnish.

OFFICE, 15 LASALLE ST.

A RARE CHANCE.

I wish to invest Ten Thousand Dollars [illegible]

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR. "WHITE ROSE," "AUDITOR MILLS," Choice Hominy.

For sale in lots to suit by GEO. A. WHEELER, 250 & 252 South Water.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS. A LARGE VARIETY taken in exchange for STEINWAY PIANOS, and for sale at very moderate prices. SMITH & NIXON, Clark and Washington streets, and in Cincinnati. ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGANS.

THE STOVES TO STAND. Among the many valuable qualities of the STEWART STOVE [illegible] JAMES P. DALTON, 11 Lake street.

RESIDENCES

For sale in all parts of the city, ranging in price from $2,500 to $12,000.

LOAN AGENCY AND REAL ESTATE OFFICE OF BAIRD & BRADLEY, Corner Lake and Lasalle streets.

THE PETROLEUM BOOK. PETROLEUM AND PETROLEUM WELLS. [illegible] WITH A COMPLETE GUIDE BOOK And description of the Oil Regions of Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio. [illegible] COBB, PRITCHARD & CO., Chicago.

HIDE STORE. [illegible]

Sugar! Sugar! [illegible] J. M. CHAPMAN [illegible]

$2,500. [illegible]

EVERGREENS. [illegible]

BROOM CORN SEED.—Now is the time to secure your supply. [illegible] EVERGREEN BRUSH. [illegible] Price $5 Per Bushel. [illegible] 48 North Wells Street, Chicago.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership [illegible]

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP. [illegible] ISAAC R. HITT. [illegible]

HURLBUT BROS. & CO., Manufacturers and Dealers in Flour Barrel Staves and Heading. [illegible]

Household Furniture. [illegible]

9TH WARD DRAFT. Meeting [illegible]

BRICK YARD AND MACHINERY [illegible]

New Advertisements.

SECOND WARD IN EARNEST.

[illegible]

J. W. HATHAWAY, W. R. CARTER, STAATS FOX, JOHN LONG, WM. MAYO.

[illegible]

AT A MEETING OF THE dealers in Bags in the City of Chicago, held March 9th, the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted: [illegible] W. E. HALE, Secy.

MASONIC.—There will be a Regular Convocation of Washington Chapter, [illegible] WM. PADELFORD, Jr., Secy.

THE SCHOONER C. A. KING, Classes A. 1. [illegible] GIBSON, CHASE & CO., Market st., near Madison.

PIANOS TO RENT AT GOOLD'S PIANO STORE, 81 RANDOLPH STREET. Also, a few good Pianos for sale.

157 EVERITT'S, No. 157 LAKE STREET, 157 [illegible]

McPHAIL'S STAR PIANO FORTE. [illegible]

NEW THROUGH LINE TO MEMPHIS, And points on the Lower Mississippi, via St. Louis. Chicago and St. Louis Railroad and Memphis and St. Louis Packet Line. [illegible] FORMING A DAILY LINE. [illegible] No. 61 Dearborn Street. [illegible]

PASSPORT ORDER ABOLISHED [illegible]

New Advertisements.

PROSPECTUS OF THE IRVING PETROLEUM COMPANY.

Capital - - $500,000.

Divided into 100,000 Shares. Par Value, $5 Each.

Temporary office of the Company at Randolph M. Cooley's, No. 68 Wall st., New York.

OFFICERS. PRESIDENT, CARL L. RECKNAGEL. TREASURER, RANDOLPH M. COOLEY.

TRUSTEES. [illegible]

FEE SIMPLE. [illegible]

GET THE GENUINE ARTICLE.

REAL SOLID INSURANCE,

That stands the test of Time and Fire, to public use and private satisfaction, furnished at proper rates, by the well-known Phœnix of Hartford

[illegible]

Phœnix Policies Issued by HUBBARD & HUNT, Resident Agents, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

PSYCHOMETRY, Or, SOUL READING. [illegible]

THE GREAT AMERICAN SAFES.

Ten years ahead of all others. Made of Heavier Wrought Iron. Thicker Fire Proof Filling. Weight twenty per cent. more. Elegantly made and Finished. Cost no more than the old styles. You See them Everywhere.

FOR SALE ONLY BY F. W. PRATT, 13 LASALLE STREET.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK, of Chicago. U. S. Depository and Fiscal Agent. [illegible]

U. S. 7-30 Loan. Subscriptions received by the FIFTH NATIONAL BANK. Liberal Commissions allowed Dealers. ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier.

DYSPEPSIA AND FITS. [illegible]

EYE & EAR. [illegible]

Smoking Meats [illegible]

75 TONS OF BAR, BAND, SCROLL, ROUND and SQUARE IRON. [illegible] FOR SALE LOW. [illegible]

IRON AND NAILS [illegible]

HORSES AND MARES FOR SALE. [illegible]

$20,000 TO LOAN. [illegible]

New Advertisements.

FLAX MILLS.

The Union Flax Mills Company, OF CHICAGO, ILL., Are Manufacturing and desire to extend the use of S. A. CLEMENS' Improved Flax-Cleaning AND FLAX-SEED THRESHING MACHINES.

[illegible]

Union Flax Mills Company. JAMES J. WALWORTH, Pres't. STILLMAN A. CLEMENS, Gen'l Sup't. OFFICE - - - - - 225 LAKE STREET. Chicago Ill., March 1, 1865.

WE SELL THE PEOPLE'S PATRIOTIC 7-30 LOAN AT PAR. [illegible] PRESTON, WILLARD & KEAN, [illegible]

7-30 U. S. NOTES OF ALL DENOMINATIONS ON HAND FOR Immediate Delivery, BY SECOND NATIONAL BANK.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.'S AUTOMATIC ORGANS SCHOOL ORGANS AND MELODEONS. THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND NOW IN USE. Every Instrument Warranted for Five Years. [illegible] Geo. A. Prince & Co., 43 Lake Street, Chicago.

W. W. KIMBALL, 142 Lake Street, WHOLESALE DEPOT FOR S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S AMERICAN ORGANS, THE MOST PERFECT AND BEAUTIFUL Musical Instrument in the World for the American Home Circle. [illegible]

DR. TEBBETTS' PHYSIOLOGICAL HAIR REGENERATOR. No other preparation for the Hair has obtained, in so short a period, the rapid and extraordinary sale that has Dr. Tebbetts' Physiological Hair Regenerator. It is not a Dye. It will certainly RESTORE from a Gray to its original color. It will prevent the Hair from falling off. It will promote a Luxuriant Growth of NEW HAIR. [illegible] EVERY BOTTLE WARRANTED. SMITH & DWYER, [illegible]

JUST RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT, [illegible] HASKELL, JOHNSON & CO., [illegible]

DR. JAMES L. SMALL, DENTIST, [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1865.

TO STATE [illegible] SUBSCRIBERS TO THE TRIBUNE.

In ordering the Tribune by mail, by observing the following suggestions much annoyance to yourselves and the publishers may be avoided:

Always date your letter, give the Post-office County and State in full to which you wish the paper sent, and also name the edition wanted, whether daily, weekly or tri-weekly.

If the subscription is a renewal, give the date at which the former subscription expires, as shown on the printed direction label on the paper. It is desirable that a renewal be received a few days previous to the expiration of the former subscription.

In ordering a change in the direction of a paper give the address to which it has been sent as well as that to which you wish it changed, and name the edition.

If any portion of the letter is intended for the Tribune, it should be written upon a separate sheet of paper.

ONWARD TO THE MISSOURI.

We published on Wednesday morning a letter from our Desmoines correspondent giving an account of meetings and efforts likely to result at an early day in connecting that city directly by rail with St. Louis. We have no complaints to make on that score; for if our sister city has the money and the enterprise to build the road referred to she is entitled to all the advantages to be derived from it. We have inquired into the position of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad, and are sorry to add that there is no immediate prospect of an energetic movement to reach Desmoines so as to compete with the route about to be opened. It seems, however, that the interests of that company and of the Rock Island Railroad, and of our city as well, are so deeply involved in completing this line to Desmoines at an early day, and to the Missouri as rapidly as possible, that some arrangement ought to be effected to accomplish this great work.

But while there seems to be little doing to reach Desmoines direct, our readers will be glad to learn that the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad, the extension of the Air Line division of the Northwestern Railway, is progressing finely, and will be opened to Boonsboro, on the Desmoines river, some forty miles above the capital of Iowa, by the 10th of April. The iron is now laid to within seven miles of Boonsboro, and should the weather be favorable, the cars will be running to that town even before the time specified. Boonsboro is only about one hundred and forty miles from the Missouri, and from the untiring energy and great wealth of the Hon. John I. Blair, of New Jersey, who is mainly engaged in extending the road, backed as he is by the powerful Northwestern Company, it is hoped that this last link between Chicago and the Missouri will be completed about as fast as men and money can do it. Twenty four and six mule teams are now regularly engaged in hauling goods from the end of the road to Council Bluffs, and the number will be largely increased as soon as the roads become settled. Boonsboro, as soon as the railroad reaches it, must become a very thriving place, as the trade of all the upper Desmoines Valley will be concentrated at that point. Immense beds of coal, proved to be nearly if not quite equal in quality to the best Ohio are found at Boonsboro, and it is even now hauled to the road by teams to supply the locomotives running east from the end of the line. Already the emigration to that part of Iowa through which the road now runs, and is soon to be extended, is very large, as the scores of cars starting from Clinton, on the Mississippi, loaded with emigrants and their goods, abundantly testify.

We need not speak at length of the importance of this road, and its early completion, as related to the opening of considerable portions of the Pacific Railway. That topic has already become familiar to our readers. The sooner the Northwestern secures it the better for themselves and for Chicago. Grasping within a few weeks the rich trade of Lake Superior at Marquette, and at no distant day that of Minnesota and the valley of the Red River of the North and the Saskatchewan, and also that of the Platte Valley and all between them, the wildest dreams of the managers of the Northwestern Railway Company may in a few years be more than realized.

AMERICAN BISHOPS ON THE ENCYCLICAL.

We have received a copy of a lecture of Bishop Rosecrans on the Pope's Encyclical, with a request that we should publish it. It is too long for publication in our columns—occupying about three times the space we have ever devoted to the subject. Moreover, it has already been published in the Catholic Telegraph. We present, however, a synopsis of its points, with our views on each.

1. Bishop Rosecrans opens by saying that he mistakes the explanation of the Pope's Encyclical, because he feels keenly "the jar which some points of the Encyclical occasions to the mind of an American." We do not see that it makes any difference whether the Encyclical jars on the mind of an American or not. It was expressly addressed as much to the clergy of America as to that of France or Italy. It contains no geographical limitations or exceptions, but must be held applicable to all to whom its propositions on their face apply. If it is true and wise in France, it is so here. If it is false here, it is false in France. While Bishop Rosecrans and the Bishop of Baltimore argue, in effect, that it does not apply to this country, Bishop McCloskey, of New York, endorses it as fully as Cardinal Antonelli, its probable author, could have done, if he were an American Bishop. Besides, if the Encyclical was an infallible interpretation of the truth, need every one of his bishops reinterpret the Pope's interpretation? If the Pope, for whom infallibility is claimed, fails to interpret the truth so as to be correctly understood, how much less shall the bishop for whom no infallibility is pretended? Has not every priest under these three conflicting Bishops the same right to interpret variously the Bishop's interpretation as have these three Bishops to "explain" differently that of the Pope? And when the priests have each explained it for themselves, will not the people accept such explanation or none accordingly as God gives them to believe, upon that sacred principle of religious liberty laid down by Paul, "Let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind"—and is not this utterly subversive of the Papal authority, and calculated to throw contempt on Papal infallibility?

2. Bishop Rosecrans next states that

> You understand, of course, that I would accept it as authoritative teaching, even if I could not know how to reconcile it to my cherished ideas—because the Vicar of Christ is the mouthpiece of Him who has "the words of eternal life," and besides him I have none "to whom I can go."

The Bishop here applies to the Pope certain language with which a disciple addressed Christ, as a pretense for the doctrine that he can only go for the truth to the Pope of Rome.

But unfortunately for this doctrine and quotation Christ, in the presence of Peter, who is claimed to have been the first Pope, stated in his parting address to his disciples, not that he would leave them Peter, or the Pope of Rome, "to teach them all things," but that he would send to all his disciples in every age "the Spirit of Truth," "The comforter which is the Holy Ghost," "He will guide you into all truth, &c." On this point [illegible] the issue seems to be whether the Pope of Rome is the Holy Ghost. If not Bishop Rosecrans is not justified in applying to him this quotation nor in looking to him for "all truth."

But the moment he concedes the infallibility of the Pope, he abdicates his own judgment by binding himself in advance to reason in such a manner as to agree with the Pope's conclusion. The point is as to the correctness of the conclusion, not the mode adopted to arrive at it. If Bishop Rosecrans sets out with the doctrine that he has no right to disagree with the Pope, the argument by which he agrees with him is immaterial, as only tending to show that the Bishop is obedient, not that the Pope is right. Like the bull drawn by a ring in his nose, to the slaughter block, since the conclusion to which he is to come is inevitable, he might as well bow to the superior force in silence, as attempt to show a freedom which does not exist by rearing his hind quarters to the right and the left, while the course of his nose and the fate before him are unchangeable.

3. The Bishop after referring to a fact which has no connection with his subject, viz. that in Europe society is old and compact, while here it is new and population sparse, says:

> For ages property has been accumulating in the hands of the religious orders, in the shape of lands, [illegible] ... [illegible]

The church has always defended the right of property in private and, of course, could not resist [illegible] ... [illegible]

It is true that large, enormously large, amounts of "property" are under the control of the Roman Catholic priesthood in Europe, and a constantly increasing amount in America. If it should not be under the control of the State in Europe then it should not be subject to taxation in America.

But it is not the "property" of the priests in any sense. They are merely the trustees and custodians of it for religious purposes. It is not given for their use and benefit, but for the use of the people and of the poor. In a country where by law all are bound or required to be Catholics it belongs to all. Where the religion is a part of the State, religious property becomes a part of the State property. The priests no more own the property of a State religion than do the soldiers own the State fortifications or the officers the State buildings. This is the logical effect of allying the Church to the State. The priests become public stipendiaries, and their very salaries are controllable by the State. If the Romish Church would rid herself of these consequences she must be severed from the State, as Protestant denominations have kept her severed in Protestant countries. These have been the views of Mirabeau, Turgot, Napoleon, and all the great French statesmen. They were the views of Count Cavour and the Government of Victor Emmanuel, and have only to be stated to be accepted universally in this country. We do not see that Bishop Rosecrans gains anything by transferring the scene to Italy and France.

France was plunged into the horrors of the French revolution of 1790, by the fact that three-fifths of all her landed estates were absorbed by the Catholic Church, and refused to be taxed for the support of the Government, while the poor of France were ground to powder by excessive taxation, and instead of being aided by the priesthood, the latter demanded in holidays two-thirds of the working time of the people, begged in front of their priestly palaces whatever they could wring from them during life, and at death appealed to every religious motive fear, faith, zeal and charity, to persuade the dying Catholic to consign to them inalienably and forever whatever their combined and lifelong taxation and begging had left him. Thus in the name of the religion of Him "whose kingdom was not of this world," and who "had no-where to lay his head," was built up a vast and oppressive financial oligarchy, which has infidelized France by its repulsiveness, and drenched her barricades in blood.

If Catholicism would claim exemption from taxation and State control there, why should it not here in free America? Is not the boast of the Church that it is the same everywhere?

4. The Pope, in his encyclical, denounces the doctrine that "the civil power is not bound to enforce the laws against the violators of the Catholic religion," and yet Bishop Rosecrans says "it is true that Government has not the right to define for people of various religious views which they shall adopt." It has no right to define which views they shall adopt, but has the right to punish them if they violate the views of the Catholic Church! If the State is to enforce the laws against the violators of the Catholic religion, it either must or must not have the power to decide who are the violators thereof. If the State has this power, then it may decide that the priests and the Pope have violated it. If it has not this power, but the priests and the Pope possess it, then the Pope is the Supreme temporal monarch of all Catholic, and ought to be of all Protestant, countries.

The Roman Catholic Church calls upon the State, wherever it has power, to exclude Protestantism. For ages it has persecuted the Waldenses and Albigenses in the mountains of Piedmont, whose spirit now rises from the ashes of martyrdom and animates the Government of re-united Italy with a vigor that causes the Pope to vent in equally empty wrath his weakness and his ambition. What he has said the Catholic clergy in America cannot unsay. It is in brief that Catholicism unrestrained is political despotism.

We can readily perceive that such language should excite great uneasiness in the minds of our American Catholic clergy. They either have not these despotic notions, or are too sensible to express them. The fact is, we need one Catholic Church for republican governments, and another for despotic. As, however, our American Catholic clergy can neither furnish us with a separate church nor a separate Pope, they do well perhaps to give us a separate interpretation, adapted to the atmosphere of republican institutions.

As we have not been devoted admirers of the Hon. Samuel S. Cox, who has just closed his Congressional career, we can with the better grace applaud his very generous speech in support of a vote of thanks to the retiring Speaker, Mr. Colfax, a rival candidate and political opponent, and also his resolution dividing the Committee of Ways and Means into three committees: 1, a committee to bring money in (ways and means); 2, a committee to pay money out (appropriations); 3, a committee on money itself (banks and currency). As this will give twenty-seven members to the business which has heretofore been done by nine, it will be more difficult hereafter for any section of the country through the organization of the Committee of Ways and Means to control practically the legislation of Congress. It will prove a valuable reform in view of the vastly increased exigencies and necessities of the Government.

General John Pope has written a letter to Governor Fletcher, of Missouri, upon the subject of the jurisdiction of civil and military authority. He favors the restoration of civil authority in that State. He declares that the number of guerillas in Missouri bears a "ridiculously small proportion to the inhabitants in any county," and takes the ground that if every soldier were withdrawn the people alone would be able to exterminate the robbers and outlaws. He attributes the seeming neglect on their part heretofore to free themselves from these pests to the "alarming and fatal tendency" to "surrender to the military the execution of the laws, and thus abandon all safeguards against tyranny and oppression, and to pass unconsciously into a condition of acquiescence in the complete dominion of military authority."

Governor Fletcher has issued a proclamation based on the views of Gen. Pope. The *Missouri Republican* is much delighted with General Pope's letter and Gov. Fletcher's proclamation.

The Election Law.

The Alton *Telegraph* announces that owing to the fact that the new election law, passed at the late session of the General Assembly, requiring the registry of all voters, took effect immediately after its passage, the election which was to be held in that city on Wednesday for City Judge, has been indefinitely postponed. Elections have been held in the cities of Rock Island and Galena for municipal officers during the present week, which were not conducted in accordance with the new law, and will therefore be declared void.

The Tennessee Election.

The Nashville *Union* publishes returns of the late constitutional election in that State from thirty counties and ten hospitals, regiments, batteries, &c., of Tennessee troops:

	For ratification.	For rejection
8 counties in East Tennessee give	5,461	1
21 counties in Middle Tennessee give	11,417	46
1 county (Shelby), in West Tennessee, gives	873	3
10 hospitals, regiments, &c., [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	21,104	[illegible]

ITEMS.

Well-to-do people—Petroleans.

The Princess Radziwill died of grief at being imprisoned for debt in Vienna.

A Richmond paper mildly remonstrates against ten dollars a quart for skimmed milk.

An auction sale of the old paintings of the Dusseldorf gallery, in New York, brought $46,000.

It rained all the way from Portland to Washington last week.

England is adopting "no cards" in marriages.

Theophile Gautier is translating Moore's poems into French. Poor Tom!

Dublin is much excited over the marriage of an Irish nobleman with his housemaid.

In view of the immense number of deserters, refugees, &c., arriving in West Virginia from the South, Gen. Stevenson, the Commander of that Department, has ordered that every person so coming shall report at the nearest military post within five days, to be sent to such points as may be deemed necessary for their own and the State's safety.

The people are grumbling in the principal cities at the high rents.

Fred Douglass and his wife were at the President's inaugural reception.

There were no drunken members of Congress during the closing scenes of the session. An improvement on previous years.

The youngest veteran soldier in our army is Henry Weidemaul, of Montgomery, Berks county, Pa. He enlisted before he was fourteen, and participated in the battles of Winchester, Cedar Mountain, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, &c., and was finally wounded in front of Atlanta.

The Legislature of Rhode Island have abolished colored schools in that State. All children in that State are now equal as far as law can make them.

Oil has been discovered in Milo, Bureau county, Ill. A Chicago company has leased the land where it was found.

ANTI-MONOPOLY AND REFORM.

Address of the Citizens' Committee—Public Meeting Called.

The undersigned, a committee appointed at a public meeting of the citizens of Chicago, "to organize forthwith a proper movement for uniting in some suitable and efficient organization the good and true men in our city of all political parties in such manner as to promote the election of capable and honest men in every department of our city government, and to report their action at some future public meeting to be called by them," desire to inform their fellow citizens that they have entered with zeal and earnestness upon the work intrusted to them, and to ask their co-operation and support.

The attention of our people has been of late especially aroused to the danger of committing our public affairs to untrustworthy men. A wrong and outrage which has no parallel in the legislative history of our State has been perpetrated upon this city by the General Assembly at its last session. An act of a purely local character has been passed by that body in the face of the Governor's veto, in defiance of the will of our people, expressed by public meetings, and by the signatures of over nine thousand of our citizens, and against the votes of two-thirds of the delegation from this county, by which several horse railway companies (by this legislation combined into one mammoth monopoly embracing our entire city,) are sought to be vested with exclusive privileges for nearly a century to come. That such a bill could be passed nineteen years in advance of the time of the expiration of the existing franchises of these companies, and with no other result than to enrich a few individuals at the expense of the whole community itself, furnishes the most striking evidence of the dangerous and alarming power which resides in such vast and moneyed monopolies.

If the several companies which are by this Legislature combined into one interest were strong enough to carry such a measure through the Legislature in defiance of the people, what may they not accomplish in this city if the citizens do not unite to protect the city government from their control?

If these combined horse railway companies are suffered to retain the franchises of which they have wrongfully deprived our city, and to go on unchecked in the possession and enjoyment of the powers and privileges conferred by the recent legislation, the worst evils of this measure are yet to be encountered. If in the sixth year of their lawful term they have demonstrated such power, what will be the limit of their capabilities when fifty years shall have passed and they hold a city of over a million inhabitants within their iron grasp? Horse railways in themselves are a great public convenience and necessity, and the establishment of various competing lines in the different streets and sections of the city, creating by their conflict of interests a healthy competition, and all brought under such salutary municipal control as to make them subservient to the public interests, would be a great public benefit. But a combined and consolidated interest of such magnitude as this, ramified over the whole city, will, when it seeks so to do, control its legislation. Everything will have to yield to its will, and every seeker of office will become its subservient tool.

Such a mammoth horse railway monopoly is dangerous to our rights, and imperils the best interests of the city. All our best business and residence streets are subject to its control, so soon as it can secure a city government which shall be subservient to its interests, and it will to a great extent be independent of municipal supervision and authority, and able to dictate the terms, both as to the fare we shall pay, and the accommodations we shall receive.

This gigantic monopoly is not yet beyond the reach of the people if they will be true to themselves. No corporation is rich or powerful enough to defy a whole community. There are lawful modes of action in which the united will of the people can be made to bear upon this question in such a manner as to compel the corporations to surrender the extension of franchises which they have in so high-handed a manner sought to take from the city.

The first and most essential step is to secure the control of the city government at the ensuing election to men "on whose fidelity and personal ability and moral worth the people can repose with confidence."

The imperative importance of this is evident from the fact that the vested right of purchase of all these railway lines, at the end of the original grant of twenty-five years (of which no State Legislature can lawfully deprive the city,) may at any time be surrendered up to these railroad companies by a vote of the Common Council. If these corporations have been strong enough to carry such a measure through the Legislature over the veto of the Governor, how much difficulty will they find in inducing a City Council to surrender to them the valuable and vested right of purchase which yet remains to us, unless we band together and secure the election of men whom they can not influence or control? This done and we shall be secure for two years, when we can apply to the next Legislature for relief.

There seems to be great difficulties at this time in the way of electing such men through the ordinary machinery of party conventions, because prominent Republicans holding high offices in that party, have been active agents in consummating this outrage, and at the same time leading members of the Democratic party, and both Democratic and Republican newspapers have been its zealous advocates.

In addition to these important considerations connected with the horse railway monopoly, there are other matters of deep interest to our city likely to be acted upon by the city government during the next two years, which make it vitally necessary to the welfare of the city that we should place our municipal affairs under the control of our most trustworthy and able citizens. The great work of cleansing the Chicago river by the deep cut, involving large expenditure and abundant opportunities for speculation and plunder, is in contemplation. Many important and expensive improvements have been projected. The burden of our continued national and local taxation has become so oppressive as to render a careful, prudent and honest administration of municipal affairs of the most serious moment to every property holder and tax payer. To avert schemes of imprudent and unnecessary expenditure, to lessen the crushing burden which has been laid upon our property under the name of special assessments, to promote economy, avoid waste and extravagance, and secure the same attention to the interests of the city, which is given by business men to their own private affairs—all these would be important objects to secure on any movement which should be organized.

It is for you, fellow-citizens, to consider and to determine whether, in view of the paramount interests dependent on the ensuing election, it is not expedient and desirable for citizens of both political parties, throwing aside for the special occasion all mere party names and issues, to unite together in a common movement to place the city government at the next municipal election in the control of men of assured ability and unquestionable integrity.

In pursuance of the resolution of the public meeting by which we were appointed, requiring us to report our action to a future public meeting to be called by us, and for the purpose of obtaining a more general expression of the views and wishes of those of our fellow-citizens who desire to co-operate in giving effect to these views in the best practicable mode, a public meeting of all such citizens, without distinction of party, is hereby called to meet at Warner's Hall, No. 124 Randolph street, on Friday evening, March 10th, at 7½ o'clock, to take into consideration the whole subject and decide upon the best course of action.

Your committee are powerless in this matter, except so far as they are sustained by the people, and they trust there will be a full attendance of citizens (without distinction of party) who desire to give to this committee their co-operation and support.

E. C. LARNED,	C. G. WICKER,
W. H. CARTER,	SAM. MYERS,
F. C. BROWN,	M. F. TULEY,
GEO. F. FOSTER,	J. G. ROGERS,
P. W. GATES,	H. G. MILLER,
NATHAN ALLEN,	GEO. W. NEWCOMBE,
WILLIAM BLAIR,	E. T. CRANE,
P. F. ROFINOT,	SIMON QUINLAN,
MOREE LEAVITT,	OWEN M'CARTHY,
N. S. BOUTON,	JULIUS KUNE,
DAVID WALSH,	J. H. DUNHAM,
A. BERG,	H. G. POWERS,

And other members of Citizens Committee of One Hundred.

SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

The force Numbers 12,000 Men—The Start Southward—The Object.

[Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.]

WINCHESTER, Va., Feb. 27.

This morning, at daybreak, a well-equipped and well-appointed column of 12,000 cavalry, with ten days rations and eighty rounds of ammunition, and headed by the best cavalry officer in the world, filed out on the Winchester and Staunton Pike, and moved rapidly southward.

By the time this reaches you, you will have heard from the expedition through rebel sources, for their tottering "concern" shall have received a blow that will cause quaking at King Jeff.'s capital never felt before.

The morning opened rather inauspiciously—a dull, gray sky threatened snow or rain, and the mild weather of the three days previous had taken the frost out of the roads, and melted the snow in the mountains, and every stream was pouring forth its torrents, and overspreading its banks. But the gay troopers dashed along through the mud and slush in fine spirits. Pontoon trains accompanied the expedition, but comparatively little artillery, and 200 wagons. No surplusage was taken. The sabers were ground sharply, and every preparation made for rapid, desperate work.

At sunset this evening the advance had passed beyond Fisher's Hill. There is no force of the enemy this side of Lynchburg that can check the headlong charges of Sheridan's splendid cavalry for a moment, and soon Gen. Lee will find his escape via Lynchburg and East Tennessee, hopelessly cut off, and to march his infantry from Richmond to the Potomac, at this season of the year, over roads in the present condition, is an impossibility. He must crush Sherman, or he is lost.

From Idaho—The Indians.

We yesterday had the pleasure of conversing with Mr. T. H. Russell, of Virginia City, Montana Territory, who left there on the 1st of February. Mr. R. informs us that he met with many trains and wagons on the road to Denver, and none of the parties had met with any molestation from the "red skins." Troops were found stationed all along the road, and he was informed that no hostile Indians had been seen within forty miles of it. Scouting parties were out from the different posts all the time, and no Indians were to be found. All the tribes and bands of Indians on the Plains were supposed to be banded in two large bodies—one north and the other south of the great thoroughfare, at least one hundred miles, and travelers, since ample security for life and property on the road has been furnished by the wise and timely assistance of the Government, and by the successful military management of the difficulties.

To make the road perfectly safe, only a few additional troops will be needed, and we hope that the Government will place at the disposal of the officers commanding, all that is necessary to end the Indian troubles.

Mr. R. also represents that the times are good in Montana, and that there are unknown quantities of the precious ore buried there yet. Provisions there are demanding high prices.—*St. Jo. Herald, 5th.*

Remarks of Chief Justice Chase,

On taking the chair at the annual meeting of the National Freedmen's Relief Association held in the hall of the House of Representatives, at Washington City, February 28, 1865:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It has been made my duty, and I certainly esteem it as a great honor, to call this meeting to order.

An accident just now dims the light in this noble room; but every effort is being made to repair it, and we hope that this hall will soon be filled with its wonted illumination. Meanwhile we must be patient. I have seen the time when the great cause of freedom was in dimmer light than this; and I thank God that I have lived to see it made all glorious by the double illumination of popular favor and Divine approval.

This war, now waged for national unity, is marked by peculiar characteristics. The praise of our brave army and navy is upon all lips. The endurance and patriotism of the heroic people, which has never faltered in its resolve to maintain, at whatever cost, the integrity of the American Republic, furnish to this, and will furnish to all after-coming generations, objects of wonder and topics of eulogy. The vast energies and the vast resources which have been called into action puzzle the statesmen and economists of the old world and astonish our own.

But these, I think, will not hereafter be regarded as the most peculiar characteristics of this war. Men of thought, and especially men who recognize the providence of God in the affairs of men, cannot fail to observe that it is distinguished by great charities even more than by great achievements.

What age before this age, and what country besides our country, ever witnessed such an organization as that of the Sanitary Commission? What needs have been supplied; what wants relieved; what wounds healed; what evils averted, by the activity, wisdom, and unflagging zeal of this admirable organization, fostered and sustained by the people, and recognized and aided by the Government.

And what shall be said of the Christian Commission? Who can do justice to the zeal and energy, sustained by religious faith, and blessed by a nation's benedictions, for blessing constantly the march of our armies, relieving present distress, giving tender and faithful counsels, aiding correspondence with loved ones at home, alleviating physical and mental suffering, and cheering dying moments by immortal hopes?

Nor can that later organization be forgotten—the Union Commission—whose noble work it is to care for Union refugees from homes in rebellious States, and make them feel that among the loyal people, every loyal man or woman is and will be at home, until a righteous and honorable peace shall restore to them the blessings of which rebellion has robbed them.

And here to-night the Freedmen's Commission holds its third anniversary. Organized to meet a demand upon judicious sympathy and prudent benevolence created by the war, it has addressed itself to the help of those who have long had no helper—of the bondmen, whose bonds have been broken by the thunderbolts of war. Like the other organizations I have named, it knows neither party nor sect. It invites the co-operation of all who feel, and it labors wherever there are freedmen to be relieved, instructed in duty, and prepared for usefulness to themselves and society. By some its work may be thought the humblest of all, but I, believing that the poor are God's especial care, venture to call it noblest of all.

Nothing more amazing marks the history of this war than its action upon slavery, by which the work of this association is prepared.

Few at first thought of emancipation as one of the fruits of war; but the people soon saw its justice and wisdom, and, after a time, that great act of emancipation was promulgated, which has made the name of Abraham Lincoln forever memorable.

Then necessarily arose the question, whether black men should be called to take part in the war for union, now become, also, a war for freedom. The intuitions of the people answered this question also in advance of the authorities; but the authorities followed, and now we have some two hundred thousand black men under arms, and no man longer doubts that they are soldiers.

And now comes another question. Shall the loyal blacks of rebel States be permitted to protect themselves, and protect the loyal whites also by their votes, from new oppressions by embittered but still vindictive enemies? I cannot doubt that a just and magnanimous people will determine. They will say, "Let them vote with ballots; the freedom is defended by suffrage," and a just legislation and administration will bow to the majesty of the people.

To prepare freedmen for the new duties and responsibilities which have already come upon them, and are yet to come, is the special work of this Association. Immediate relief for immediate wants is indeed its first care; but its larger and higher duty and purpose is to enable them to provide for themselves, and make them useful and worthy citizens.

It is part of the vast work of amelioration and education by which our whole nation is to be advanced to higher and better national life, and prepared for the grand future which is to make all its glorious past dim by comparison. He who doubts its final success must doubt the goodness of God toward man.

I will no longer detain you by these reflections; but proceed at once to the discharge of the other duties assigned to me.

The Constitutional Amendment in New Jersey.

[From the Newark Daily Advertiser.]

It will surprise few who understand the political characteristics of our Legislature, though it will disappoint many who do not, to learn that the House of Assembly has rejected the Constitutional amendment which proposes to remove the cause of all our woes, by prohibiting slavery wherever the United States Government has jurisdiction. After a debate of two days' duration, in which the Union members struggled manfully against that partisan prejudice which denies freedom to mankind, the vote was finally taken, and a call for the previous question, and resulted in a tie, thirty ayes—all Union members, and thirty noes—all Democrats. There was at the outset some cheering indications of a disposition to emancipate themselves from the shackles of party, on the part of several of the opposition members, but the final vote proves how powerless they were—how completely enslaved by the influence which crushes private opinion here, while it maintains with equal zeal the right of human bondage elsewhere.

In their speeches upon the subject, sketches of which were furnished by our reporters, some of the Democratic members justified their opposition with arguments in favor of human slavery which would have almost startled its Southern advocates. They quoted freely from the Bible, which they appear to have ransacked with a greater zeal for this doomed institution than for their own salvation, and were profuse in invective against the ministers of the gospel for not interpreting its precepts in accordance with their own peculiar views.

But the main political argument against the amendment, sprung from the very spirit of the rebellion itself, and was based upon the long-cherished doctrine of State rights, which they make paramount to the rights of the United States. Forgetting that these States, by repudiating the Constitution, have resigned all claim to any rights or privileges under it, the Democratic party in our Legislature has at last thrown off the flimsy mask by which it has formerly concealed its real sympathies, and proclaimed itself the friend and supporter of an institution which our fathers long ago abolished, and which still seeks to destroy the whole fabric of the Union.

This action of our Legislature must not be regarded as the verdict of the people. The subject was scarcely thought of when the present members were elected; it certainly had not the aspect of National importance which it has since assumed in the progress of the rebellion, and which has justified the most summary measures. The friends of the Union, therefore, sincerely hoped that New Jersey would be as prompt in ratifying the amendment as other loyal States have been, with only two other exceptions. In this, however, they are disappointed, and a final decision of the question must be postponed till another year, and another election, in which the people of the State will have an opportunity to express themselves upon it.

Great Guns.

[From the New York Herald.]

Since the fifteenth day of last December our captures of artillery from the rebellion, field and siege pieces, brass, iron and steel, smooth bores and rifles, American and English manufacture, of all sorts and sizes, from the little howitzer of a flying cavalry squadron to the ponderous, mahogany-mounted Armstrong guns of Forts Fisher and Caswell, have been about as follows:

	Guns Captured.
By Gen. Thomas from the rebel Gen. Hood in the late Nashville campaign	[illegible]
By Gen. Sherman at Savannah	160
By Gens. Terry and Schofield and Admiral Porter, in Cape Fear River defenses	[illegible]
By Gen. Gillmore at Charleston	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

Nor is this all; for, including the cannon lost by the enemy in the blowing up of their iron-clads in the Savannah River, Charleston Harbor and Cape Fear River, their aggregate losses are something over nine hundred cannon. A pretty good budget this for the winter campaign, and a very good explanation of the present panic at Richmond.

The State Fair at Chicago.

[From the Cairo, News, 1st.]

There is one answer to all this senseless and stupid clamor about the State Fair being located at Chicago—the only place in the State where the State Fair [illegible]—the only place in the State where the people attending the State Fair can be accommodated. It was a failure at Decatur last fall, because there were not accommodations for man or beast. It is idle and preposterous for small places to emulate large ones, as contestants for the honor and emolument of holding the State Fair. The people cannot be accommodated. Knowing this, they won't go, or, if they do, they will curse their unlucky stars that led them into any such scrape.

Small towns may with advantage hold County Fairs, in their immediate vicinity; but the only really suitable place for a State Fair, in the State of Illinois, of which we are at present advised, is Chicago, and it was sensible to locate it there.

Parties from the Pennsylvania oil regions are prospecting for oil in the coal regions of Mercer county, in this State, and [illegible] have discovered unmistakable evidences of the existence of oil [illegible].

THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

List of the Public Acts and Resolutions Passed at the Second Session of the Thirty-eighth Congress.

PUBLIC ACTS.

An Act in addition to the "Act respecting quarantine and health laws," approved February 25, 1799, and for the better execution of the third section thereof.

An Act authorizing the holding of a special session of the United States District Court for the district of Indiana.

An Act to authorize the purchase or construction of revenue cutters on the lakes.

An Act to establish the grade of Vice-Admiral in the United States navy.

An Act to amend the Act entitled "An Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864.

An Act making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the year ending the 30th of June, 1866.

An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to provide for carrying the mails from the United States to foreign ports, and for other purposes," approved March 25, 1864.

An Act making appropriations for the consular and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1866.

An Act to provide for an advance [illegible] of officers of the navy and marine corps for distinguished merit.

An Act supplementary to an Act entitled "An Act to prescribe an oath of office, and for other purposes," approved July 2, 1862.

An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to provide ways and means for the support of the Government, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864.

An Act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866.

An Act for the relief of certain friendly Indians of the Sioux nation in Minnesota.

An Act to provide for acting Assistant Treasurers or Depositaries of the United States in certain cases.

An Act to extinguish the Indian title to lands in the Territory of Utah suitable for agricultural and mineral purposes.

An Act to authorize the President to appoint a second Assistant Secretary of War.

An Act to authorize the establishment of ocean mail steamship service between the United States and China.

An Act to increase the efficiency of the medical corps of the army.

An Act to prevent officers of the army and navy and other persons engaged in the military and naval service of the United States from interfering in elections in the States.

An Act to authorize the corporation of Georgetown to levy certain taxes.

An Act to revive certain provisions of the Act entitled "An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," approved March 3, 1815, and for other purposes.

An Act granting to the Michigan City Harbor Company the use of Government piers in said harbor for the purpose of protecting said harbor.

An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to regulate the admeasurement of tonnage of ships and vessels of the United States," approved May 6, 1864.

An Act to pay to each of the surviving soldiers of the Revolution (five in number), whose names are on the pension-roll, three hundred dollars annually as a gratuity, in addition to the pension now paid them.

An Act making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending the 30th of June, 1866.

An Act making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the Government for the year ending 30th of June, 1866.

An Act making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending 30th of June, 1866.

An Act to provide ways and means for the support of the Government.

An Act to establish the office of Solicitor and Naval Judge Advocate.

An Act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the year ending June 30, 1866.

An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and providing for the circulation and redemption thereof."

An Act amendatory of certain Acts imposing duties upon foreign importations.

An Act for the better organization of the Subsistence Department.

An Act to authorize the issuing of patents for certain lands in the town of Stockbridge, Wisconsin.

An Act to provide for the construction of certain wagon roads in the Territories of Idaho, Montana, Dakota and Nebraska.

An Act to extend the time for the completion of certain railroads to which land grants have been made, in the States of Michigan and Wisconsin.

An Act supplemental to the Act approved July 1, 1864, "for the disposal of coal lands and town property in the public domain."

An Act to repeal the eighth section of an Act entitled "An Act in addition to the several Acts concerning commercial intercourse between loyal and insurrectionary States, and to provide for the collection of captured and abandoned property, and the prevention of frauds in States declared in insurrection," approved July 2, 1864, and for other purposes.

An Act extending the time for the completion of certain land grant railroads in the States of Minnesota and Iowa, and for other purposes.

An Act to provide for two assistant local inspectors of steamboats for the city of New York, for two local inspectors at Galena, Illinois, and to re-establish the Board of Local Inspectors at Wheeling, and also to amend the Act approved June 8, 1864, entitled "An Act to create an additional inspector of steamboats and two local inspectors for the collection districts of Memphis and Oregon, and for other purposes."

An Act to authorize the coinage of three cent pieces, and for other purposes.

An Act to amend the several Acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes.

An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864.

An Act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June 30, 1866, and for other purposes.

An Act to remove all disqualifications of color in carrying the mails.

An Act to amend the third section of an Act entitled "An Act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the year ending the 30th day of June, 1865," and for other purposes, as far as the same relates to witnesses in the courts of the United States.

An Act regulating proceedings in criminal cases, and for other purposes.

An Act to further amend an Act entitled "An Act for the collection of direct taxes in the insurrectionary districts within the United States, and for other purposes," approved June 7, 1862.

An Act relating to the postal laws.

An Act supplemental to an Act entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts respecting copyrights," approved February 3, 1831, and the Acts in addition thereto and amendatory thereof.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to dispose of certain moneys therein mentioned.

Joint resolution tendering the thanks of the people and of Congress to Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman, and the officers and soldiers of his command, for their gallant conduct in their late brilliant movement through Georgia.

Joint resolution providing for the termination of the reciprocity treaty of 5th of June, 1854, between the United States and Great Britain.

Joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Rear-Admiral David D. Porter and to the officers, seamen and marines under his command, for their gallantry and good conduct in the recent capture of Fort Fisher.

Joint resolution to present the thanks of Congress to Brevet Major-General Alfred H. Terry, and the officers and men under his command.

Joint resolution reserving mineral lands from the operation of all Acts passed at the first session of the Thirty-eighth Congress granting lands or extending the time of former grants.

Joint resolution submitting to the Legislatures of the several States a proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States.

A resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Capt. John A. Winslow, United States Navy, and to the officers and men under his command on board the United States steamer Kearsarge, in her conflict with the piratical craft the Alabama, in compliance with the President's recommendation to Congress of the 5th of December, 1864.

A resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Lieut. William B. Cushing, of the United States Navy, and to the officers and men who assisted him in his gallant and perilous achievement in destroying the rebel steamer Albemarle, in compliance with the President's recommendation to Congress of the 5th of December, 1864.

Joint resolution declaring certain States not entitled to representation in the Electoral College.

Joint resolution to terminate the treaty of 1817, regulating the naval force on the lakes.

Joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Major General Philip H. Sheridan and the officers and men under his command.

Joint resolution to facilitate the adjustment of certain accounts of the American Colonization Society for the support of recaptured Africans in Liberia.

Joint resolution to extend the time for reversion to the United States of the lands granted by Congress to aid in the construction of a railroad from Pere Marquette to Flint, and for the completion of said road.

Joint resolution directing inquiry into the condition of the Indian tribes, and their treatment by the civil and military authorities.

Joint resolution of thanks to Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas and the army under his command.

Joint resolution to encourage enlistments and to promote the efficiency of the military forces of the United States.

THE DAVENPORT BROTHERS MOBBED.

Scene of Excitement in Liverpool—The Davenport Cabinet Destroyed.

The Davenport brothers were mobbed at Liverpool, England, on the 15th ultimo. The Liverpool *Post* of the 16th says:

The audience elected Mr. Cummins and Mr. Hulley as the committee to tie the brothers. The Davenports objected at first, but ultimately agreed. Ira Davenport wriggled and twisted a good deal during the operation, and at its conclusion turned round suddenly to Dr. Ferguson. Mr. Cummins shrugged his shoulders, and walked away, while Dr. Ferguson immediately stepped up, and unceremoniously Ira Davenport stood free. He [illegible] ... [illegible] the gentlemen whose brutality had been strongly animadverted upon. Mr. Ira Davenport hastily, and with an indignant expression of countenance, left the stage, followed by his brother. Mr. Cummins then addressed the audience nearly in these words: "Ladies and gentlemen, you have seen blood upon the hand of the person who has just left this platform. That blood was caused by Dr. Ferguson in cutting the rope." Upon this an immense shout of mingled triumph and indignation arose from the audience, whose sympathies [illegible] ... [illegible] to any Liverpool charity.

The audience now began to take matters into their own hands. One gentleman led the way and several others scrambled over the footlights on to the platform, with the view, apparently, of demanding their money of Dr. Ferguson. It is due to Mr. Hulley and Mr. Cummins to say that they did their utmost to keep the crowd back, and to protect Dr. Ferguson and Mr. Leighton, who were [illegible]. The numbers, however, were too great for resistance to avail, and the tide [illegible] the overthrow of the cabinet. Dr. Ferguson [illegible] ... [illegible] and Dr. Ferguson's [illegible] ... [illegible]

General Orders.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF ILLINOIS,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, March 1, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 41.—The following appointments are announced as composing the Staff of the Governor of Illinois, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly:

Brig. General I. N. Haynie, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

Lieut. Colonel Edward P. Niles, Assistant Adjutant General.

Colonel John Wood, Quartermaster General.

Colonel John Williams, Paymaster General.

Colonel William D. Crowell, Chief of Ordnance.

Colonel James H. H. Bowen, Aid-de-Camp.

Colonel D. B. James, Aid-de-Camp.

Professor Daniel Brainard, of Chicago, Ill., Doctor Daniel K. Green, of Salem, Ill., Doctor Rufus S. Lord, of Springfield, Ill., Board of Medical Examiners.

By order of his Excellency Governor Oglesby.
I. N. HAYNIE, Adjutant General.

A King Leaving His Capital in a Huff.

It has been already announced that Victor Emanuel suddenly quitted Turin and took up his abode in Florence. The French *Courrier*, published in New York, gives us some interesting particulars touching this event. The King, who a few years ago was universally honored, has recently lost popularity with the people. The main cause is, that he is suspected of having lent himself as the tool of the ambitious schemes of Napoleon. So strong had the feeling against him become in his own Capital, that he was hissed on his appearance at the opera, and greeted with contemptuous epithets as he rode through the city. A more systematic indignity was, it is said, to be offered him on the occasion of a ball to be given by the French Ambassador, a few nights after the departure of his majesty. He determined to submit to it no longer, quietly made his arrangements, and before the citizens were aware of what was going on, had left the city and was well on his way to Florence. As the future capital is to be located at the latter place, the King only anticipated his departure by a few months; but it would certainly have been more agreeable, if not more dignified, to leave the cradle of his forefathers under more friendly auspices. He may have succeeded in vindicating his Royal Dignity, and turning the tables on the people of Turin; but the fact augurs badly for the future of Italy. It shows that the sovereign is no longer the idol of the masses, and that the feuds and jealousies that have so long disturbed that unhappy country have broken out afresh. There is too much reason to fear that the hope of a united Italy was buried in the grave with Count Cavour.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 9, 1865.

Gold is again on the downward course. It opened in New York at 196, and after several ineffectual efforts to advance, finally closed at five p. m. at 193¼. The following are the quotations telegraphed to James Boyd, gold broker:

10:30 a. m.	196	1:30 p. m.	195½
10:40 a. m.	195¾	1:45 p. m.	195½
10:50 a. m.	195½	2:00 p. m.	195½
11:00 a. m.	195¾	2:30 p. m.	195¼
11:30 a. m.	195¼	3:00 p. m.	194
12:00 m.	195¾	3:15 p. m.	193¾
12:30 p. m.	195½	3:30 p. m. (panic)	193¼
12:45 p. m.	195¾	4:10 p. m.	193½
1:00 p. m.	195½	5:00 p. m.	193¼

Here the market on the street opened at 196, and gradually fell to 193, at which it closed. On the Stock Exchange, the market being oversold, the decline was not so rapid, opening at 195¼@196¼ and closing in the afternoon at 194@194¼. Silver was dull and nominal at 180@185.

Government Bonds were steady. We quote: 5-20s, 110¼ buying and 111¼ selling; 10-40s, 96@96¼ buying and 97@97¼ selling.

Cook County Scrip was active and buoyant, and we note an advance in quotations of 1½@2 per cent, with liberal sales at 86¼@87. The demand is chiefly by parties who are purchasing as a permanent investment.

The demand for money continues brisk and the market is still stringent and close. The rate of discount is still 10 per cent per annum, but street rates are firm at 1½@2 per cent per month.

Eastern exchange is still scarce and firm, and the market is firm at par buying and ¼ premium selling.

Investments in the Seven-Thirty loan are still active, and this has a stringent effect on the money market, as Government is drawing on the depositories almost daily. Heavy subscriptions are coming in from all parts of the Northwest. The prospect of a speedier resumption of specie payments than was generally expected has stimulated the demand for United States securities, and rendered speculators extremely cautious.

The capital stock of the First National Bank of this city has been increased $350,000, and the paid-in capital is now $1,000,000—the largest in the city.

—In St. Louis, New York sight exchange was steady at 1-5 per cent premium.

—The Missouri Legislature has authorized the issue of $2,000,000 Union Military Bonds.

—The Indianapolis branch of the State Bank of Indiana is about to be converted into a National Bank.

—Money in Cincinnati is rather easier, and Eastern Exchange is steady at 1-10@¼ prem.

—From the Wisconsin Bank Comptroller's report of the 1st inst. we extract the following:

The following stocks have been decreased since statement Feb. 1st, A. D. 1865:

United States 6s	$37,000

The following stocks have been increased since statement Feb. 1st, 1865:

United States 5s (10-40s)	$81,000
Wisconsin 6s	6,000
Total	$87,000

The circulation has been decreased during the last month | $37,913

The whole amount of circulation outstanding is:

Par Banks	$[illegible]
Banks winding up	72,331
Total	$2,646,306

—The Money market in Boston is close, and the Banks are generally "short." Rates of discount are firm at 6@8 per cent on strong collaterals and 12 per cent on stock loans.

—The following are the comparative earnings of the Toledo & Wabash Railway for the month of February:

1865	$139,171.22
1864	95,841.38
Increase	$43,329.85

—The failure of the Senate to reach the Bankrupt law is regretted by every sound business man in the West. We trust there is no grounds for the suspicion which is afloat, that the Committee having it in charge purposely kept it back, in order to defeat it. This, however, if true, will not prevent its final passage.

CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 9.

SALES AT THE MORNING SESSION.

5,000	Gold		195¼	5,000	Gold	s 10	195
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

COOK COUNTY SCRIP.

5,000	86½	5,000	s 30	86½
2,000	86	5,000	b 15	86½
1,000	86	10,000	s 15	86½

Market steady.

SALES AT THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

1,000	Cook county scrip	87	3,000	Gold	s 3	194¼
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SALES AT THE EVENING BOARD.

10,000	Gold	193	5,000	[illegible]	b 10	193¼
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

COOK COUNTY SCRIP.

3,000	87½

The market to-day has been quite active, but at the receipt of the decline in New York, this evening, it closed weak.

The following are the quotations received at the Board from Gallagher's New York Exchange:

10:30 a. m.	196	2:30 p. m.	195¼
11:00 "	195¾	3:00 "	194½
11:30 "	195¾	3:30 "	193¾
12:00 m.	195½	4:00 "	193¾
1:00 p. m.	195½	4:30 "	193¼
2:00 "	195½	5:00 "	193¼

New York Stock Market.

Closing prices for cash, March 9, 1865. Received by F. G. Saltonstall & Co., Commission Stock and Bond Brokers, 34 Clark street, Chicago.

	1st Bd.	2d Bd.		1st Bd.	2d Bd.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Market—1st Board steady. 2d Board weak.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

U. S. Fiscal Agent, and agent of Jay Cooke for receiving subscriptions to the popular 7-30 Treasury Notes. [illegible] ... [illegible]

E. I. TINKHAM, Cashier. J. A. ELLIS, President.

RUFUS HATCH,
STOCK AND GOLD BROKER,
No. 35 Exchange Place, New York.
[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 9.

The following summary shows the movement in Produce and Provisions during the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS FOR THE PAST 24 HOURS.

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour, brls	1,376	1,887
Wheat, bu	3,969	318
Corn, bu	12,158	2,993
Oats, bu	8,357	1,941
Rye, bu	[illegible]	345
Barley, bu	1,950	13,500
Grass Seed, lbs	31,621	13,300
Flax Seed	2,649	3,500
Broom Corn	9,149	20,600
Cut Meats, lbs	113,800	343,300
Pork, brls	[illegible]	1,088
Lard, lbs	63,189	40,177
Tallow, lbs	6,451	35,000
Butter, lbs	14,172	9,497
Dressed Hogs, No	222	110
Live Hogs, No	1,407	497
Cattle, No	1,384	891
Hides, lbs	33,100	36,361
Highwines, brls	156	301
Wool, lbs	1,380	15,683
Lumber, feet	41,000	657,000
Shingles, No	270,000	595,000
Lath, No	[illegible]	343,000
Salt, brls	[illegible]	1,257

There was a good attendance on 'Change to-day and the general markets were steady.

In provisions, owing to less favorable news from New York, there was a very quiet feeling, and the demand was light. Mess Pork was in moderate request, and we note sales of 300 brls at $29.00@29.50. Prime Mess Pork was in limited demand and dull, with sales of 300 brls at $30.75@31.00. At the close there were a few outside lots offered at $30.50, but good brands were held firm at $31. Sweet pickled Hams were in active request and firm, with sales of 300 trcs and 40 hhds at 17½ for city and 16¼ delivered at Quincy. Lard was dull and a shade lower, with sales of 100 trcs prime steam Leaf Lard at 21½c.

Highwines opened very weak and 3c lower, but towards the close there was a firmer feeling. About 300 brls were sold at $2.09@2.10, closing firm.

Dressed Hogs were quiet and the sales light at 12¼@14c.

The Flour market has relapsed into a state of chronic inactivity, and there has not been enough business done during the past two or three days to establish quotations. Buyers are generally holding off until the opening of navigation. The only sale reported to-day was 50 brls white winter at $10.00.

Wheat opened at yesterday's inside quotation, but subsequently advanced to $1.38½. After the first dispatch from New York the improvement fell off, and the market closed quiet at $1.37½ for No. 1 Spring. The inquiry was mainly on account of short sellers. We note sales of 65,000 bu at $1.37½@1.38½ for No. 1, and $1.25 for No. 2 Spring—closing at $1.37½ for No. 1. Fresh receipts of No. 1, in Flint & Thompson's, sold at $1.38½@1.38¾.

The market for Corn was quiet, and without any decided change. We note sales of 10,000 bushels, at 85@86c for No 1, 82c for No 2, and 73@74c for Rejected in store.

Oats were quiet, with an easier feeling, and the market closed dull and less firm than on yesterday, but without decided change. About 53,000 bushels changed hands, at 59½@60c for No 1, and 57¾c for No 2—closing quiet at 59½.

Rye was less active, but prices were without decided change. We note sales of 3 car loads at 98c @$1.00 for No 1, and 96c for No 2.

Barley was dull and nominally unchanged. We note sales of one car load at $1.60 for New No 2 in store.

There is a steady demand for Groceries, though in a small way. Buyers throughout the country are acting cautiously, and confine their purchases to immediate wants. Stocks are light in the city, and holders are not anxious to press sales.

Seeds were quiet and firm at $4.00@4.50 for Timothy, $13.00@13.50 for Clover, $2.50 for Flax and $1.75 for Hungarian.

Tallow was dull and almost neglected, trifling sales of country having been made at 13@13½c.

There was nothing done in Lake Freights, and the market has not fairly opened.

LATER.

In the afternoon and evening the Wheat market was dull and weak, and we note a very material decline since 'Change. No. 1 Spring Wheat closed with sellers at $1.36, but no buyers. Oats and other cereals were neglected. Whisky was entirely nominal. Provisions were very flat, and we note a sale of 500 brls Mess Pork, for delivery in May, buyer's option, at $30.00. Prime Mess Pork was offered at $30.00 without buyers, and sales were reported lower, but without proper authentication.

Legal Tender Basis in Milwaukee.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, March 9.

The Banks to-day decided to adopt the Legal Tender basis to-morrow. Good-bye to stump-tail.

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 9, 1865.

The Dry Goods market during the past week has been quite active—the demand being mostly for new and desirable styles of spring goods. Fancy Cassimeres are in active demand, and firm at quotations. Cottonades are selling freely. Woolens are generally quiet.

The following are the closing quotations:

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Philadelphia Seed Market—March 7.

There is an active demand for cloverseed, and all offered, some 900 bushels, found buyers at $17.00@17.50 ♥ bu, including choice lots at something more, which establishes a further advance. Timothy ranges at $5.50@6.00, and flaxseed at $3.40@3.50 ♥ bu.

Vessel Purchase at Toledo.

We learn that Captain J. Enright and S. McGraw, of this city, have purchased the schr. Puritan of Bamum, Lillis & Co., of Buffalo, for $7,000. The Puritan measures 283 tons, and is a good vessel, having been rebuilt in 1861. She will run in the Toledo and Buffalo trade during the season of 1865, and will be commanded by Capt. Curry, of Buffalo.

Detroit Markets—March 8.

Wheat—Dull and lower. A car No. 1 white offered at $1.55. Corn—20 cars offered on track at $1.04 in lots to suit purchasers. A sale 3 cars at $1.05 on track. Oats—offered at 75c. Barley—street price $3.00@3.35 for 100 lbs. Large buyers limit [illegible] figure. Seeds—Clover in better demand and rather firmer at $12.50@13.00 from [illegible]. Timothy held at $5.00@5.50, with fair demand.

Cincinnati Provision Market.

[From the Price Current, March 8.]

City mess pork has been offered at $31.00@32.00, without leading to any business. Bulk meat have met with a limited demand at 15½c and 17c for shoulders and sides, and at the close sellers could not have been found without deducting ½c from these quotations. No demand for bacon, and prices nominal. Lard neglected and not saleable at over 21½c for country and 22½c for city, and it was doubtful that these rates could have been obtained at the close for lots of any amount. The contracts for mess pork which matured during the week have been generally settled up, though resulting in heavy losses to buyers, in some cases to $10.00 a barrel. The stocks of pork and lard in this city have been given as follows: Mess pork, 21,126 brls; prime mess, 12,280 brls; and rump, 1,682; total, 37,478 brls. Lard, 10,846 tres prime, 3,128 in head and rag, &c., and 4,000 kegs. No attempt has been made to ascertain the stock of bulk meats. There is no doubt that the stock of all kinds of product is large enough, but the price is so high, and the basis of value so uncertain, that dealers are afraid to buy, and speculators are disposed to stand off. With the experience of the season to admonish them, they have learned full that there is great risk in dealing in any article of produce just now, under the circumstances.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 9, 1865.

BEEF CATTLE—The receipts to-day, according to the Board of Trade report, amounted to 1,354 head and shipments to 891 head. The trains on some of the roads were delayed so that the Cattle were received too late for to-day's trade. The market was, consequently, hardly so brisk, as there was but few desirable Cattle offering.

Government contractors were hardly so anxious for Cattle to-day as yesterday, as they have been buying very heavily lately, and find great difficulty in shipping their Cattle through.

Most of the extra shipping Cattle that are received here are held above the views of buyers and are consequently shipped through to New York on owners account. There is but an occasional lot of that grade, however, received.

There will be, undoubtedly, a fair demand for good prime steers for some time to come, and, if they are not received faster than they can be handled, there will hardly be much decline from present prices.

There was no material change in prices to-day, but on account of the reasons stated, the market was a little weak.

The sales to-day amount to some 1,[illegible] head at $[illegible] [illegible]

The following are the sales to-day at the several yards:

SALES OF BEEF CATTLE TO-DAY.

PITTSBURGH AND FORT WAYNE YARDS.

George Adams & Co. sold Hineman, Kelly & Co. 21 head rough steers, averaging 1,223 lbs, at $7.25, and 11 head medium, averaging 1,111 lbs, at $5.25; Wall, 21 head poor, averaging 1,[illegible] lbs, at $[illegible]; Zeigler, 23 head common steers, averaging 1,150 lbs, at $7.12½, and Brown, averaging [illegible] lbs, at $6.12½.

Wallwork & Mallory sold Hyman 61 head prime steers, averaging 1,[illegible] lbs, at $[illegible]; Roseman, 25 head prime steers, averaging 1,[illegible] lbs, at $[illegible]; Kahn, 17 head [illegible] steers, averaging 1,[illegible] lbs, at $8.37½, and Newman, 11 head, averaging [illegible] lbs, at $6.75.

Morris, Walzell & Hineman bought of Betts 28 head fat oxen, averaging 1,[illegible] lbs, at $[illegible], and 12 head fair steers, averaging 1,[illegible] lbs, at $[illegible].

Robinson sold Brewer [illegible] 27 head cows and light steers, averaging [illegible] lbs, at $5.12½.

O'Connell sold O'Shea 15 head steers and oxen, averaging 1,[illegible] lbs, at $[illegible].

Lester sold Hyman, Buhle & Co. 33 head good steers, averaging 1,[illegible] lbs, at $[illegible].

Bloomfield sold Hyman, Buhle & Co. 25 head good steers, averaging 1,148 lbs, at $8.50.

[illegible] sold Hyman, Buhle & Co. 33 head good steers, averaging 1,[illegible] lbs, at $[illegible].

Thompson sold O'[illegible] Buhle 13 head fair steers, averaging 1,[illegible] lbs, at $[illegible].

Gregory & Co. sold Hyman 18 good steers, averaging 1,150 lbs, at $8.50, and Diamond 17 head light steers, averaging [illegible] lbs, at $[illegible].

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN YARDS.

Simmons & Co. sold Walzell & Fairchild 51 head prime steers, averaging 1,[illegible] lbs, at $9.50; and Morris, Walzell & Hineman 26 head fair, averaging 1,[illegible] lbs, at $7.50.

Conger & Co. sold Cash 13 head cows and steers, averaging 935 lbs, at $5.25, and Zeigler 35 head stock steers averaging [illegible] lbs, at $[illegible].

[illegible] sold Hickey 40 head light Wisconsin steers and cows, averaging [illegible] lbs, at $[illegible].

Hyman, Buhle & Co. bought of Webb & Phillips 69 head prime Iowa steers, averaging 1,[illegible] lbs, at $9.00, and 86 head very prime, averaging 1,[illegible] lbs, at $[illegible]. Yorks sold Mallory 21 head common steers, averaging 925 lbs, at $6.50 ♥ head.

SHERMAN YARDS.

John Adams sold Moore 18 head cows, averaging 925 lbs, at $5.12½, 11 head, averaging [illegible] lbs, at $[illegible], and 11 head, averaging [illegible] lbs, at $6.37; Kelly & Co., 21 head oxen, averaging 1,250 lbs, at $6.50; Frank, 21 head, averaging [illegible] lbs, at $6.25, and Morris, Walzell & Hineman, 14 head good steers, averaging 1,175 lbs, at $8.50.

Kelley sold Morris & Co. 14 head extra oxen, averaging 1,[illegible] lbs, at $8.50.

Gregory & Co. sold Morris, Walzel & Hineman 12 head oxen, averaging 1,350 lbs, at $6.50; and Kelley, 11 head oxen and stags, averaging 1,[illegible] lbs, at $6.10.

HOGS—The receipts to-day, according to the Board of Trade report, amounted to 1,407, and shipments to only 497. The market to-day has been moderately active, and the receipts have sold readily at full prices.

The receipts during the week have been rather light and with a good inquiry, the market has been firm, and coarse Hogs though in less request than smooth have brought good prices.

Yesterday's quotations have been fully sustained, with a slight improvement on lower grades of Hogs.

The sales to-day amount to 821 head, at a range of from $10.50 to $12.75 for coarse light Hogs to medium smooth.

The sales to-day at the several yards were as follows:

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

PITTSBURGH AND FORT WAYNE YARDS.

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Av.	Price.
Wallwork & M.	Jacobs	[illegible]	[illegible]	$12.[illegible]
do	Betts	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G. Adams	Huntley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Styles	Tilden	[illegible]	[illegible]	11.50
King, Young & Co.	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	11.50
Bing	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	12.00
Binkley	Allerton	[illegible]	[illegible]	10.75
Bunney	do	77	183	[illegible]

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN YARDS.

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Av.	Price.
Gregory	Yeoman	[illegible]	[illegible]	$12.12½
Gridley & Co.	Boyce	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	12.55
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	12.35
Fay	Mallory	[illegible]	190	11.50

SHERMAN YARDS.

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Av.	Price.
Hall	Tilden	[illegible]	[illegible]	11.60
Cooley & Co.	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	11.35
Lane	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gibbs	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	11.25

SHEEP—There have been but few received, and the market has consequently been dull.

Gridley & Co. sold Shawl 85 head good sheep averaging 100 lbs at $9.00.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 9, 1865.

FREIGHTS—RAIL—Are unchanged. We quote:

	Fourth Class.	Flour.	Dressed Hogs.
To New York, all rail	$1.[illegible]	$3.[illegible]	$[illegible]
To Boston, all rail	1.65	3.30	2.00
To Buffalo, all rail	[illegible]	2.50	1.60
To Philadelphia, all rail	1.35	3.10	1.60
To Baltimore, all rail	1.55	3.10	1.60

FLOUR—Received, 1,376 brls; shipped, 1,887 brls. Market dull. Sales were:—50 brls White Winter at $10.00.

WHEAT—Received, 3,969 bu; shipped, 318 bu. Market advanced ¾c, but at the close the improvement was lost. Sales were:—[illegible] ... [illegible] closing quiet at $1.37½ for No 1 Spring in store. The demand was mainly to fill "shorts."

CORN—Received, 12,158 bu; shipped, 2,993 bu. Market quiet and unchanged. Sales were:—[illegible] ... [illegible]

OATS—Received, 8,357 bu; shipped, 1,941 bu. Market quiet and scarcely so firm. Sales were:—[illegible] ... [illegible]

RYE—Received, none; shipped, 345 bu. Market quiet, but firm. Sales were:—[illegible] ... [illegible]

BARLEY—Received, 1,950 bu; shipped, 13,500 bu. Market quiet and unchanged. Sales were:—[illegible] ... [illegible]

ALCOHOL—Nominal at $4.30@4.35 ♥ gal.

BEANS—Market quiet. Sales were:—[illegible] ... [illegible]

BROOM CORN—Received, 9,149 lbs; shipped, 20,600 lbs. Market quiet but firm at [illegible].

BUTTER—Received 14,172 lbs; shipped 9,497 lbs. The market is very dull with no demand except for choice roll. We quote:

Choice Dairy	[illegible]
Extra Roll	[illegible]
Prime Firkin	[illegible]
Common do	[illegible]

BAGGING—The market is quiet but with a steady demand. We reduce somewhat our quotations. We quote:

[illegible]	[illegible]

CHEESE—The market is steady and active. We quote:

Hamburg	[illegible]
Western Reserve	[illegible]
Western States	[illegible]

COAL—The market is quiet and the demand is chiefly confined to the retail trade. Quotations are unchanged. We quote:

[illegible]	[illegible]

EGGS—The supply is quite large and quotations are tending downwards. Sales to-day were [illegible] brls at [illegible].

COFFEE—Market steady and unchanged. We quote:

[illegible]	[illegible]

FRUITS—Green Apples are in fair demand. Dried Apples are very quiet, with a very limited demand, and only in a small way. Other Dried Fruits are unchanged. We quote:

[illegible]	[illegible]

FISH—The market continues active and firm at unchanged quotations. We quote:

Whitefish, No. 1 hf brl	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

GREASE—Market dull and unchanged. We quote:

White Grease	[illegible]
Yellow Grease	[illegible]
Brown Grease	[illegible]

HAY—The market is quiet and unchanged. We quote:

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Timothy, roller and beater pressed	[illegible]
Timothy, loose pressed	[illegible]
Timothy, loose	[illegible]
Prairie, roller and beater pressed	[illegible]
Prairie, loose pressed	[illegible]
Prairie, loose	[illegible]

RETAIL PRICES.

Timothy, roller and beater pressed	[illegible]
Timothy, loose pressed	[illegible]
Timothy, loose	[illegible]
Prairie, roller and beater pressed	[illegible]
Prairie, loose pressed	[illegible]
Prairie, loose	[illegible]

DRESSED HOGS—Received to-day, 222. Market quiet and unchanged. We quote: [illegible]

HIGHWINES—[illegible]

HIDES—Receipts, 33,100 lbs; shipped, 36,361 lbs. The market is quiet and weak. Quotations are unchanged. We quote:

[illegible]	[illegible]

LEATHER—The market is quiet but steady. Quotations are unchanged. We quote:

[illegible]	[illegible]

LUMBER—Received, 41,000 feet; shipped, 657,000 feet. There is a steady but limited demand, and quotations are unchanged. We quote:

[illegible]	[illegible]

OILS—[illegible]

Linseed Oil, raw	[illegible]
Linseed Oil, boiled	[illegible]
Olive Oil	[illegible]
Bank Oil	[illegible]
Lard Oil	[illegible]
Machine Oil	[illegible]
Lubricating Oil	[illegible]
Neatsfoot Oil	[illegible]
Castor Oil	[illegible]
Whale Oil	[illegible]

CARBON OIL—[illegible]

POULTRY—There are but few being received, with some inquiry. We quote: [illegible]

POTATOES—There is a fair supply. [illegible] inquiry. Quotations are unchanged. We quote: [illegible]

PROVISIONS—[illegible]

LARD—The market is dull and easier. [illegible]

SUGARS—Are steady and unchanged. We quote:

Cuba	[illegible]
Porto Rico	[illegible]
New Orleans	[illegible]
N. Y. Refined, powdered and granulated	[illegible]
White A	[illegible]
Circle A	[illegible]
White B	[illegible]
Extra C	[illegible]
Yellow C	[illegible]

SYRUPS—Are without material change. We quote:

N. Y. Syrups	[illegible]
Cuba Molasses	[illegible]
New Orleans	[illegible]
Porto Rico Bee Hive	[illegible]

SALT—Shipped 1,257. Market quiet and unchanged. Sales were: 300 brls Michigan Fine at [illegible]. We quote:

Onondaga Fine Salt	[illegible]
Michigan Fine Salt	[illegible]
Ashton Dairy	[illegible]
Coarse Salt	[illegible]
Ground Solar	[illegible]
Dairy, with sacks	[illegible]
Dairy, without sacks	[illegible]
Ground Alum	[illegible]

SEEDS—Received, 31,621 lbs Grass Seed and 2,649 lbs Flax Seed; shipped, 13,300 lbs Grass and 3,500 Flax.

Timothy Seed—Market quiet. Sales were: [illegible]

Flax Seed—Market steady. Sales were: [illegible]

Clover Seed—Market quiet, but firm. Sales were: [illegible]

Hungarian Seed—Sales were: [illegible]

Millet Seed—Sales were: [illegible]

TALLOW—Market dull and almost neglected. [illegible]

TEAS—Are steady and unchanged. We quote:

Young Hyson, inferior to common, ♥ lb	[illegible]
do superior to fine, ♥ lb	[illegible]
do extra to choice, ♥ lb	[illegible]
Imperial, superior to fine, ♥ lb	[illegible]
do extra to choice, ♥ lb	[illegible]
Gunpowder, superior to fine, ♥ lb	[illegible]
do extra to choice, ♥ lb	[illegible]
Japan, natural leaf, fine to finest, ♥ lb	[illegible]
do finest to choice, ♥ lb	[illegible]
do colored, ♥ lb	[illegible]
Oolong, inferior to fine, ♥ lb	[illegible]
do extra to choice, ♥ lb	[illegible]
Souchong, ♥ lb	[illegible]

TOBACCO—The market is quiet and quotations are unchanged. We quote:

FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO—

Choice	[illegible]
Medium	[illegible]
Common	[illegible]

SMOKING TOBACCO—

Choice	[illegible]
Medium	[illegible]
Common Stems	[illegible]

PLUG TOBACCO—

Natural Leaf	[illegible]
Half-bright	[illegible]
Choice Black, sound	[illegible]
Medium guaranteed	[illegible]
Common	[illegible]

WOOL—Receipts, 1,380 lbs; shipments, 15,683 lbs. The market continues quiet. The difficulty already experienced in shipping East [illegible] checks Eastern demand. We quote medium [illegible]

WOOD—The market is quiet with no change in quotations. We quote:

Hickory, ♥ cord	[illegible]
Maple	[illegible]
Beach	[illegible]

Special Notices.

Allen's Celebrated Rubber Moulding.

[illegible] ... [illegible]

Prof. H. A. De Mann.

[illegible] ... [illegible]

Doctor Thomson

[illegible] ... [illegible] Address P. O. Box 92.

Dr. James,

Formerly of James' Lock Hospital, Custom House street, New Orleans, La. [illegible] ... [illegible]

NAVIGATION

OPEN.

GRAIN SHIPPERS

Will Consult their interests by having their

Warehouses and Elevators

IN ORDER

EARLY IN THE SEASON.

We are making contracts for COMPLETE MACHINERY of Warehouses and Elevators, ranging in capacity from

1,000 TO 1,000,000 BUSHELS

And are fully prepared to fill all orders for the

RICHARDS'

CHAMPION

CORN SHELLERS

And Improved

Double Screen Separators.

CAPACITY.

No. 0.—5,000 to 10,000 bushels per day.
No. 1.—2,500 to 5,000 "
No. 2.—1,200 to 2,000 "
No. 3.—700 to 1,200 "
No. 4.—400 to 800 "
No. 5.—250 to 400 "

EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED

To Shell Clean in any kind of Grain without Cutting or Grinding the Cob, and clear the Grain superior to any other process.

MILLERS & DISTILLERS

Will find our Machines all they are represented.

FARMERS

Will find our Nos. 4 and 5 especially adapted to their wants.

NEW AND SECOND HAND

PORTABLE & STATIONARY

ENGINES,

OF ALL STYLES AND SIZES,

Always on Hand.

RICHARDS'

CORN SHELLER WORKS

190 AND 192

Washington St.,

CHICAGO.

J. C. RICHARDS,

GEN'L SUP'T.

P. O. BOX 1445.

THE OIL PAINTING

"FLOINDE,"

[illegible] ... [illegible]

CANNED PEACHES, PINE APPLES, &c.

250,000 Dozen Canned Peaches, TOMATOES, PINE APPLES, [illegible]

[illegible] ... [illegible]

B. KIMBALL & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 8 Locust street, St. Louis.

Advances made on all consignments. [illegible]

HEMAN D. WALBRIDGE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 12 BRIDGE STREET,

[illegible] NEW YORK.

[illegible] ... [illegible]

HIDES AND TALLOW.

[illegible] ... [illegible]

NAVIGATION

OPEN.

GRAIN SHIPPERS

Will Consult their interests by having their

Warehouses and Elevators

IN ORDER

EARLY IN THE SEASON.

We are making contracts for the COMPLETE MACHINERY of Warehouses and Elevators, ranging in capacity from

1,000 TO 1,000,000 BUSHELS

And are fully prepared to fill all orders for the

RICHARDS'

CHAMPION

SHELLERS

And Improved

Double Screen Separators.

CAPACITY.

EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED

To Clean in any kind of Grain without Cutting or Grinding the Corn, and clear the Grain superior to any other process.

MILLERS & DISTILLERS

FARMERS

NEW AND SECOND HAND PORTABLE & STATIONARY

ENGINES,

OF ALL STYLES AND SIZES,

Always on Hand.

RICHARDS'

CORN SHELLER WORKS,

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GEN'L SUP'T.

THE OIL PAINTING

"FLORIDE,"

CANNED PEACHES, PINE APPLES, &c.

$50,000 Dozen Canned Peaches

B. KIMBALL & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

HERMAN D. WALBRIDGE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

HIDES AND TALLOW.

Special Notices.

Allen's Celebrated Rubber Moulding.

[illegible]

Prof. H. A. De Mann.

[illegible]

Doctor Thomson

[illegible]

Dr. Jones.

Formerly of Jones' Lock Hospital, Custom House Street, New Orleans, La., established in 1836, now permanently located at 18 Randolph street, specialty in the treatment of old chronic, venereal, syphilitic, [illegible]

Dr. Jones practiced fifteen years in New Orleans and for the last three years in Chicago, and is recommended by the Press and Medical Faculty of the South as one of the most eminent Physicians in the United States. For more particulars you are referred to his book, which will soon be issued by Dr. Jones, on Venereal, etc.

Dr. Jones' office and parlors are 18 Randolph street, up-stairs. Ten separate rooms. All consultations confidential. Office hours from 9 A. M. till 8 P. M.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye!!

BATCHELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE is the best in the world. [illegible] The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. [illegible]

My Destiny—What is It?

PROFESSOR EUSTIS LARRARD, (pupil of Raphael, the London Astrologer) [illegible]

A Correspondent,

writing to the Cincinnati Christian Advocate, says: [illegible] Rev. W. S. LUNT, Fostoria, O.

Itch! Itch! Itch!

SCRATCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH!

WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure the Itch in 48 hours.

Also cures SALT RHEUM, ULCERS, CHILBLAINS, and all ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN. [illegible]

Dr. Bigelow,

[illegible]

ARMY STORES.

[illegible]

PUBLIC SALE—Whereas, on [illegible]

Copartnerships.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between

Frank Lennerty and Wm. Daniels

has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, Frank Lennerty continuing the business

AT THE OLD STAND,

[illegible]

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing [illegible]

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Cady & Parsons is this day dissolved by mutual consent. A. J. CADY & CO. succeed to the business [illegible]

J. C. PARSONS.

March 6, 1865.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of Brainerd, Ives & Co. was this day dissolved by mutual consent, A. A. Ives retiring. The business will be continued by the remaining partners under the style of

BRAINERD & BROWN,

Who will settle all accounts of Brainerd, Ives & Co.

S. B. BRAINERD,
A. A. IVES,
D. G. BROWN.

Chicago, March 7, 1865.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of

MEAD & JOHNSON,

Was dissolved by the death of Samuel M. Johnson. JOSEPH S. MEAD, the surviving partner, and CHARLES HIGGINS, having purchased the interest of the estate in said partnership, will continue the business under the firm name of

MEAD & HIGGINS,

At 55 South Water street, from this date.

March 8th, 1865.

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned,

ROSS & FOSTER,

Having this day formed a new co-partnership by admitted into their firm WILLIAM A. PUTNEY, take this mode of announcing to their friends and the public, that they will continue their business as heretofore, at the old stand of ROSS & FOSTER, 165 Lake street, under the new firm name of

ROSS, FOSTER & CO.

Chicago, March 1, 1865.

JOHN H. ROSS,
JAMES H. FOSTER,
WILLIAM A. PUTNEY.

Railroads.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, PA., February 14th, 1865.

The annual meeting of the Stock and Bondholders of this Company for the

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS,

And such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of said Company, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the

Third Wednesday (15th) of March,

A. D. 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M. The Stock and Bond Transfer Books of the Company, at their office, in the city of Pittsburgh, and at the Transfer Agency, in the city of New York, will be closed on the 1st day of March, at 3 P. M., and remain closed until the 16th day of March thereafter.

W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

For the Gold Mines.

HO! FOR THE GOLD MINES OF IDAHO.

MONTANA AND IDAHO

Transportation Line!

The new, fast and light draught steamer DEER LODGE, Thomas W. Rea, Commander, Henry A. Bowman, Clerk, now being built at Pittsburg, Pa., expressly for the Saint Louis and Fort Benton trade, will leave Pittsburg for Fort Benton and intermediate points on SATURDAY, February 18th, and St. Louis on SATURDAY, March 18th, [illegible]

[illegible]

Banking and Exchange.

MANUFACTURERS NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,

[illegible]

HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of Comptroller of the Currency,

[illegible]

HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency.

Petroleum.

MUTUAL BENEFIT

PETROLEUM COMPANY.

Organized under the Laws of the State of New York.

[illegible]

Office, No. 130 Fearl-st., (Hanover Square,) New York.

OFFICERS:

Hon. JOHN KELLY, of New York, President.
JOHN C. GILES, of New York, Vice President.
WILLIAM H. FROST, of New York, Secretary.
JOHN B. GILES, of New York, Treasurer.
WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN, of New York, General Superintendent.
JOHN C. CORNELL, of Titusville, Penn., Assistant Superintendent.
Messrs. MARTIN & SMITH, Attorneys and Counselors, Bank of Commerce Building, New York.

TRUSTEES:

[illegible]

Drugs and Chemicals.

J. H. REED & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,

88 Lake-St, Chicago, Illinois.

ALSO, DEAL LARGELY IN

PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, GLASSWARE, BURNING OILS, KEROSENE, SOAP MAKERS' STOCK, MANUFACTURERS' GOODS, &c.

CONFECTIONERY.

NOTICE.

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1865.

Railroad Time Table.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—DEPOT COR. WEST WATER AND KINZIE STS.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Janesville Accommodat'n	[illegible]	[illegible]
Woodstock Accom.	[illegible]	[illegible]

GALENA DIVISION.

Fulton and Cedar Rapids	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fulton and Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport and Dunleith	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport and Dunleith	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford and Fox River	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dixon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Geneva	[illegible]	[illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL.

Detroit Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
(Trains for Cincinnati and Louisville.)		
Morning Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DEPOT CORNER VAN BUREN AND SHERMAN STREETS.

Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Evening Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
DETROIT TRAINS.		
Express, via Adrian	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Exp's, via Adrian	[illegible]	[illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.

Mail and Accomm'dation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Evening Express, daily	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY. (Late Cincinnati and Chicago Air-Line Railway.)

Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
(For Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville.)		
Mail and Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

Day Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kankakee Acc'n	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park Train	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.

Day Express and Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mendota Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.

Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.

Day Express and Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY.

St. Paul Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukegan Accommodat'n	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted.

OUR PADUCAH LETTER.

Trial of Gen. Paine—Affairs in Western Kentucky—The Killing of Col. Faulkner—Guerillas.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

PADUCAH, Ky., March 3, 1865.

Our little city at present boasts more than its usual number of notables. Every day can be seen upon Broadway three Major Generals, or, as steamboat men term them, "boiler generals—Hunter, Heintzleman and Casey, besides half a dozen Brigadiers and Colonels, and other military "lesser lights" innumerable. The event of the day is the trial of Brigadier General Paine, upon charges preferred by the Military Commission, held here last fall. The court martial sits with closed doors, but the impression is very prevalent among citizens that the charges will not be sustained, as the sympathy of the court is believed to be decidedly with General Paine. His friends have not been idle, but have shown the number of Union men murdered in Western Kentucky, outrages committed upon Union families before Paine's appointment to the command of Paducah, and the number of such crimes since that time, as well as the political character and standing of the parties he is accused of oppressing. Both sides will doubtless make out strong cases, as the influences both for and against the accused are powerful. It will probably require time, and a more settled state of affairs, before justice can be done in this case, as it is notorious that a military court does not always develop all the facts involved, or bring to light the motives and principles which actuated an accused. I am inclined to hold General Paine blameless, for, in many instances, his policy proved the right one; but a set of cormorants and unprincipled speculators, professing intense loyalty, obtained the ear of the General, and, working upon his strong patriotism, made it a means of oppression to some, and of immense pecuniary advantage to themselves. These men were far from expressing the sentiments of the genuine Union men of the District who, if sustained, will make the First Congressional District of Kentucky the strongest anti-slavery district in the State. We have set our hearts upon this measure—we feel the burden with the "institution" entailed upon us, and we intend to rid ourselves of it at the earliest moment. Although our Legislature has refused to ratify the amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery in the United States, still its action must not be taken for that of the people of Western Kentucky. It will be useless to deny that, under other circumstances, we are strongly pro-slavery, and there still remains in our hearts a deep regard for the institution. The relation of master and slave, with us, was slavery in its mildest form, and the brutalities of cotton and sugar plantations were unknown. Could the old order of things be restored, and all the States become as they were five years since, not one thousand voters would declare in favor of immediate emancipation; but we have learned wisdom from experience; the old order of things can never be restored—slavery has proved to be a dangerous element in a republic—is the cause of our national troubles, *and is no longer profitable*. Western Kentucky, I think, takes the common sense view of the subject, and is determined to get rid of it. Many of our best men will take the field in favor of immediate emancipation; and, unless the General Government repeals the confiscation acts and permits noted rebels to return to the full enjoyment of their property and all the rights of citizenship, we shall carry this district triumphantly. We have the small farmers and workingmen with us, and the commander of this district throws his whole soul in the work. We have to fight the *aristocracy*, and their influence is on the wane.

Great injustice has been done both our people and Gen. Meredith, in stripping this part of the State of cavalry. For months in this district we have not had forty mounted men. This left the whole seven counties west of the Cumberland open to guerilla inroads; nor were they slow to avail themselves of the opportunity. The same deplorable state of affairs has existed from the Green River to the Cumberland, where the whole country has been under guerilla rule. In January, Lyon made a march of four hundred miles without being interrupted, levying contributions upon all, burning houses and villages, plundering the inhabitants, and conscripting nearly every man capable of bearing arms. Lyon was at least impartial in his operations, for he conscripted his own father-in-law, and seized the horses and stole greenbacks from the most noted rebels in the country, who welcomed his appearance with cheers and ovations. These men he said ought to be in the rebel army; but, as they did not go, he took their property for the benefit of the cause they had so much at heart. Christian county has recently been the principal theater of guerilla operations, and it will take a strong force to drive them out.

Two weeks since, Col. Faulkner, of Ballard county, who has been in the rebel service, attempted to arrest McDougal, a noted guerilla, who lives near the State line. He sent for McDougal to come to his headquarters, but the latter refused, when Faulkner started with a squad of men in search of him. One report is, that Faulkner's men deserted him, except three, and joined McDougal. When he attempted to arrest the guerilla Captain, he drew a pistol and shot the Colonel. Information of the tragedy was immediately conveyed by some of Faulkner's command to his family, who sent for his remains. McDougal is a noted desperado, having committed murder before the war. He served over two years in the rebel service, and has been a guerilla for about one year. This murder has incensed the rebel authorities, who now profess extreme willingness to unite with Federal soldiers in exterminating the scoundrels. This is only profession, for the regular rebel soldiery, almost to a man, use their position to carry on a wholesale system of robbery. Portions of two regiments from Alabama and Georgia are stationed in Obion county, Tenn., ostensibly to confiscate horses and arrest deserters; but their operations are confined almost exclusively to indiscriminate robbery and outrage. Three days ago they visited Hickman, where they robbed two stores, burned three business houses, and beat a citizen nearly to death.

One of the principal guerilla chiefs is Parson Garland, a Baptist preacher, but "a man of wrath," who has sadly fallen from grace. He is one of the greatest old reprobates in the country, merciless and calculating, a canting hypocrite, who does not hesitate to imbue his hands in human blood. This hoary-headed villain has his rendezvous in Weakly county, Tenn. About ten days since he made a foray into Ballard county, where he committed various outrages. One of his victims was Judge Oscar Turner, an unconditional Union man and one of the most celebrated lawyers in Kentucky. His law library was probably the largest and best in the State before the war, is being valued at $8,000. Judge Turner had a beautiful residence, and everything about him showed the hand of taste and lavish wealth. Garland pounced down upon this little paradise during the Judge's absence, and, setting fire to the buildings, soon reduced everything, including the library, to a heap of ashes. Mrs. Turner was unaware of the visit of the guerillas, and the first intimation she had of their presence was the falling in of the burning roof of her dwelling.

Another leader of these villains is Jim Hurd. Jim has three times been a prisoner, but his good star was always in the ascendant, and he escaped. He is about as hardened and daring a scoundrel as is to be found. He goes armed to the teeth, and defies capture. If the Government would send us 150 cavalry, all these bands could soon be broken up, and the robbers brought to justice. As it is, the military are powerless, and the people, being unarmed, can offer no resistance. Great suffering must ensue unless relief be afforded; and without Government aids us some aid, thousands of farms will be deserted the coming season, and the best portion of the "Jackson Purchase" allowed to run to waste. Much cotton and tobacco are still to be found in the border counties of Tennessee and Kentucky, but owing to the danger from robbers it cannot find a market.

MARSHAL.

LINCOLN AND DOUGLAS.

Speech of Hon. Isaac N. Arnold in the House of Representatives.

On the 20th of February, the Hon. Isaac N. Arnold made a speech on the reconstruction bill, in the House of Representatives, in which the following historical and critical passage occurs concerning Lincoln and Douglas:

In June, 1858, there came prominently before the country an actor, who, hitherto comparatively obscure, was soon to become the most prominent figure in American history. Abraham Lincoln was a plain, rough, sturdy pioneer of the West. Self-made and self-educated, a giant in frame, ungraceful and awkward in person, but kind and genial in disposition; a profound thinker, taking nothing on the opinions of others, but reasoning out his own convictions and conclusions; of great sagacity, of unblemished private character, of a truthfulness and honesty which had long established for him among the backwoodsmen, dressed in buckskin and Kentucky jeans, the familiar soubriquet of 'Honest Old Abe.'

This man, whose sympathies were with the people, who loved liberty and detested slavery, called sneeringly by the aristocrats one of the "poor white trash" of the South, now threw all his energies into the contest and soon became the leader of the friends of liberty. His language possessed a plainness, quaintness, and clearness of illustration, and a refined Anglo-Saxon style wonderfully adapted to reach the sense and understanding of the common mind of the country. The training of this man for the great part he was to act in the drama of history was not in the schools. Perhaps it was better; from childhood he had been accustomed to grapple with and overcome difficulties. With the basis of perfect truth, candor, integrity, modesty, and sobriety, he acquired self control, self reliance, and the ability to use promptly a clear judgment and sound common sense.

His acquisitions in general knowledge and information were rarely surpassed. He studied and investigated every subject that required his action. He was a good lawyer, a good mechanic, a good farmer, and had a fund of practical information upon almost every subject. He studied Euclid and Shakespeare as well as Blackstone while traveling the circuit. He had served a single term in Congress, but his education, his preparation, was among the people in humble positions. He had seen life in various phases. He had been a flatboatman, a rail-splitter, a surveyor, a private soldier in a campaign against the Indians, a member of the Legislature of Illinois, and a very successful lawyer of the circuit among the log court-houses of the West. He had the advantage of competing at a bar where very able men were his competitors and rivals, and he always held a front rank. As I have said on a different occasion, there gathered, some twenty-five years ago, around the plain pine tables of the rude court houses of central Illinois a very remarkable combination of men. Among them Abraham Lincoln, Stephen A. Douglas, Lyman Trumbull, O. H. Browning, E. D. Baker, late the able and eloquent Senator from Oregon, the martyr of Ball's Bluff; General James Shields, long Senator, who won a high reputation on the battle-fields of Mexico; General John J. Hardin, who fell on the bloody field of Buena Vista; James A. McDougall, Senator from California; Governor Bissell, one of the ablest statesmen of Illinois, and the eloquent Representative whose defense of the gallant soldiers of that State drew a challenge from Jefferson Davis, then a member of Congress from Mississippi, which was accepted by Bissell, but the Mississippian did not fight, withdrawing his challenge under the influence of General Taylor.

These, and many others equally able, were the men with whom Lincoln in his career at the bar was called to compete.

But the man to whom Lincoln was most indebted for his training and his fame was his great political rival, Stephen A. Douglas. These men, both self-made and self-educated, coming in early manhood to Illinois, soon became the leaders, each of his party. No two men were more unlike. Physically and mentally they were contrasts. Lincoln was the giant, Douglas was the "little giant." Small in person, a giant in intellect, Douglas was bold, dexterous, impetuous, ardent, determined. He had the qualities which create personal popularity, and he was ever the idol of his party. His iron will, indomitable energy, full faith in himself and his cause, united with frank and magnetic manners, and a generous heart, made him one of the strongest men in the nation. These two men were members of the Legislature of Illinois as early as 1836. Douglas had distinguished himself as an able debater and controversialist in Illinois, in the House of Representatives and Senate of the United States, on the great question of slavery, and especially of the treatment of this question in the Territories. After voting to apply the Missouri line to Texas, he finally adopted the position of popular sovereignty, or squatter sovereignty as it was called, leaving the people of each Territory to settle the question of slavery for themselves. In accordance with this principle he caused the repeal of the Missouri compromise, and assumed the position that the people of each Territory should themselves choose whether they would exclude or admit slavery. When Buchanan's Administration became a party to the conspiracy to make Kansas a slave State against the will of the people, Douglas adhered to his principle of popular sovereignty, and insisted that the people of Kansas should decide, by a fair vote, the question. This brought him in collision with the extreme men of the slaveholders' party, and they sought to degrade him by removing him from his position of chairman of the Committee on Territories. In July, 1858, the senatorial term of Douglas was about to expire, and he came home to enter upon the canvass for re-election.

In June, 1858, the Republican State Convention met at Springfield, Illinois, and nominated Abraham Lincoln for the United States Senate in opposition to Douglas. The speech which Mr. Lincoln made at that convention, brief as it is, is one of the most remarkable in our history. He gave so clear an exposition of the struggle which had long been going on between liberty and slavery that his words immediately seized the attention of the people and became historical. They were recognized as expressing a great philosophic fact, and the man who uttered them, then an obscure lawyer, immediately secured the ear and soon the hearts of the friends of liberty throughout the Union. His speech commencing, "A house divided against itself," &c., is too familiar to need quotation. Of the great conflict between liberty and slavery he said, "We shall not fail; wise counsels may accelerate or mistakes may delay, but sooner or later the victory is sure to come." Such was the grave, philosophic appreciation by Lincoln of the great contest then pending. With this feeling he entered upon the memorable Senatorial canvass of 1858 with Senator Douglas. This, whether looking at the persons engaged or the principles involved, was the most remarkable in American history. The two great parties throughout the Union paused to watch its progress, and each observed with eager solicitude every movement of its champion.

Soon after the arrival of Douglas from Washington, in the summer of 1858, Mr. Lincoln challenged him to a series of debates during the campaign. The challenge was accepted. It was arranged that these should be seven joint debates, each alternately opening and closing the discussion; the opening speech to occupy one hour, the reply one hour and a half, and the close half an hour, so that each tournament should be limited to three hours. These debates, held in different sections of the State and in the open air, called together vast throngs of people. They were conducted, with few exceptions, with the dignity and courtesy becoming the occasion. There was every motive to stimulate each champion to the exertion of his utmost power. Each was actuated by sincere convictions that the success of his party was necessary to the safety and prosperity of his country. The Senatorship was the immediate personal prize which would reward the victor, and in the future was the Presidency, probably not overlooked by either, certainly not forgotten by Douglas. The great political questions at issue between the parties were discussed; but each felt, instinctively, that the slavery question was the question of questions. This absorbed all the interest. The question of slavery in the Territories, the Dred Scott decision, the Fugitive Slave Law, and the opinions of the fathers, were among the topics most frequently debated. Douglas went through this campaign with the manner and bearing of a conquering hero. There was something grand in the boldness with which he threw himself into the contest, and dealt his blows right and left against the great Republican party on one side, and the Administration, which sought to aid his defeat on the other. Douglas and his friends were most liberal in their expenditures in this canvass. He had his special trains of cars, a cannon, the firing of which announced his approach, bands of music, his circle of devoted friends traveling with him, and it is said there was expended in the canvass not less than $50,000. Some idea of the plain, simple, frugal habits of Mr. Lincoln may be gathered from a remark made by him after its close, when he said, with the idea, apparently, that he had been somewhat extravagant, "I do not believe I have spent a cent less than five hundred dollars in this canvass."

Senator Douglas was at that time undoubtedly the leading debater in the United States Senate. For years he had been accustomed to meet the trained leaders of the nation in Congress, and never, either in single combat or receiving the fire of a whole party, had he been discomfited. He was bold, defiant, aggressive, vigorous, fertile in resources, terrible in [illegible], familiar with political history, with practiced readiness in all controversial discussion; of indomitable physical and moral courage, and unquestionably the most formidable man in the nation on the stump. The friends of Lincoln were not without anxiety when the challenge was given, and accepted, for a campaign on the stump. Lincoln was [illegible], truthful, logical, philosophical; never betrayed into an unfair statement. The criticism upon him as a lawyer was verified and illustrated in these debates: "On the right side of a case Lincoln is an overwhelming giant; on the wrong side his sense of justice and right makes him weak." Douglas's ardor always made him, for the time, believe the side he adopted was right. Lincoln argued the side of freedom with the most profound conviction that its triumph was necessary to the greatness and existence of his country.

It was wonderful how strongly in these discussions, as in all the acts of his public life, he impressed the people with his fairness, honesty, and truthfulness. Every hearer in the vast crowds who thronged to these discussions, whatever his political views, went away with the conviction, "Lincoln believes what he says, he is candid, he would not misstate a fact, or take an unfair advantage to secure a triumph." He had one advantage over Douglas, he was always good-humored. He had always an apt and happy story for illustration, and while Douglas was sometimes irritable, Lincoln never lost his temper. Douglas carried away the most popular applause, but Lincoln made the deeper and more lasting impression. Douglas did not disdain an immediate, an *ad captandum* triumph, while Lincoln aimed at permanent conviction. Douglas addressed prejudice, and especially the prejudice against the negro, with an adroitness and power never surpassed. Lincoln stated his propositions, and sustained them with the fullest historical knowledge and irresistible logic. Douglas, owing to the favorable apportionment of the Senators and Representatives in the State Legislature, carried a majority and secured the Senatorship, although a majority of the popular vote was recorded against him.

These great debates made Douglas Senator and Lincoln President.

STARTLING DISCOVERY.

A REBEL RAID ON THE TENNESSEE RIVER.

A DIABOLICAL PLAN TO DESTROY GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

[From the Chattanooga Gazette, March 2.]

It has seldom been our lot to record a more diabolical plot to destroy human life and property than the one disclosed in the following paragraphs. It furnishes another instance of the straits to which the rebels have been reduced, and the desperate remedies which they are forced to adopt to relieve themselves from the iron grip of the Union armies.

On last Sunday morning, Captain Chapman, a pilot on the steamboat Chickamauga, being at his home at Chapman's Landing, on the Tennessee river, four miles below Kingston, noticed that the rebel women of his neighborhood were moving around the country rather more than usual. These proceedings attracted his attention because they are an infallible indication of some rebel movement being on foot. Thinking that perhaps some rebels from the army had returned to their homes he took his gun and started out to see what was up. He went down towards the river and had not gone off his own place before he made a startling discovery. Hauled close into the shore and concealed by brush from the view of any one passing up or down the river was a large yawl, with all its occupants, but heavily loaded with several boxes and various packages. Captain Chapman was within twenty feet of the boat before he discovered it. Immediately suspecting the state of affairs, he looked around to see if the owners of the boat were near, but could see no one. In a moment or two his attention was attracted by hearing a gun cap snap. Without making any display of his having discovered the boat, he returned to his own house, and then started off to find some citizens to aid him. Gathering six of them together he returned to the neighborhood where the boat was fastened. Here he discovered nine men on a hill, about half a mile from where the boat had landed. Disposing his little force so as to get between them and their boat, he made a bold show of what men he had, and issuing orders to imaginary troops, called upon the rebels to lay down their arms and surrender. Their guns and ammunition having been wet by the recent heavy rains, and believing that a superior force was around them, they immediately complied, one of them, however, after laying down his gun, jumped down the hill and disappeared. After laying down their arms they were ordered to march off a few yards, when their guns were secured. The whole party then proceeded to the boat. On the road the rebels asked where the rest of their captors were, and upon being informed that the seven present—one an old man and one a mere boy—were the only force, they expressed great chagrin that, after having run hundreds of miles through the Federal pickets, they should at last be captured by a "torch." On arriving at the boat it was thoroughly inspected, but the boat was treated with the greatest care, no one even daring to touch the various articles of which it was composed. The boat itself was a regular built yawl, thirty feet long, three feet deep, and six feet wide at the bottom, flaring out considerably. It is calculated to carry forty men, and would hold between three and four tons. It had "No. 8" painted on the sides. There were six oars in the boat, and were said by those who handled them, to be of the very best make. Each oar is sixteen feet long, and was muffled. Each man in the party had a fine Enfield musket and a regular navy cutlass. One of the cutlasses was shown to us; including the handle, it is two feet six inches in length, and the blade is nearly two inches wide. On the handle are the letters "C. S. N." The boxes found in the boat are one and a half feet wide and two feet long, each containing a torpedo. A large number of fire balls, made by soaking balls of cotton in turpentine, were also found; but the most dangerous article of all was a sort of hand grenade and fire-ball combined. It was six inches in diameter and ten inches long, and appears to have been made by winding cotton round some sort of an infernal machine. At one end is a cap, so that the affair would burst on striking any hard substance; and as if to make assurance doubly sure, a fuse was inserted at the lower end, so that it might be lighted and would burn for some time before exploding. A network of copper wire kept the cotton in shape, and wooden handles, two feet long, were fixed to it, for the purpose of throwing the machine for some distance. As if the cotton itself was not inflammable enough, it had been dipped in some gummy preparation to make it burn fiercer. After examining everything the prisoners were sent, with a strong guard, to Kingston. After they started Captain Chapman went over the facts to find the fellow that had escaped, and fortunately caught him within a short distance of where his companions had surrendered. The steamer Lookout came along about this time and she took the yawl in tow, and the prisoners being placed on board, she went on to Kingston, where the [illegible] the precious boat and started with it for Knoxville.

One of the men captured had been keeping a diary, and from that and their conversation we learn somewhat of their plans and proceedings, though the former appear almost too rash and reckless for belief. It seems that the boat was built in Richmond, and its crew composed of picked men from what the rebels term the Confederate States navy. Leaving Richmond on the 4th of January last, they came to Bristol by rail, and went from there to the Salt Works, where the boat was placed on the waters of the Holston river. Their progress down the Holston river was delayed by the low water, so that they were compelled to lay by for several days. They first passed the Federal pickets at Kingsport. We have heard that in passing under the bridge at Knoxville they attempted to set fire to it but were frightened off by the sentinels. They, themselves, say that their instructions were to commit no depredations until they got below Kingston. In passing under the bridge at Loudon they were hailed by the sentinels, but on replying that they were a trading boat they were allowed to go on. After passing London they stopped, and two of the chief officers went ashore and were captured by some of our forces, who came across them in some way. After waiting for these officers till they felt certain that they were captured, the boat, under command of a Lieutenant Wharton, went on, until they were finally discovered below Kingston. As to their plans they may or may not be what they stated them to be, but they were certainly dangerous. After passing Kingston, they were to burn every steamer they could, and they had evidently intended to burn all at the place where they were discovered, as it was but a short distance from Chapman's Landing, at which place the steamers are in the habit of stopping to wood. Proceeding down the river, on arriving at Chattanooga they were to fire all the boats at the landing, and the depots along Water street. Next, the sawmill and the shipyards were to be set on fire. It was supposed that by this time the burning boats and warehouses on the river front would attract the greater portion of the citizens and military to this locality, while they, landing at the foot of Seventh street, and coming up into the western end of town, would fire the warehouses and depots.

Among the items of news which they communicated, was one to the effect that Lee's army was to leave Richmond about the first of March and retreat in the direction of East Tennessee. The operations of these men were expected to clear away some of the obstructions to such an advance and render the march of the rebel army into Georgia comparatively easy. Fortunately for the people of Chattanooga, and the preservation of the vast amount of Government property in the shape of steamers, depots and quartermaster and subsistence stores, stored about the city, the affair was discovered and all the parties actively concerned in it arrested. It is to be hoped that if these raiders are found guilty of all the infernal plots with which they have been charged, that they will meet with a speedy justice. The fate of Andrews, the Union soldier who in 1862 attempted to burn the bridges on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, should serve as a precedent.

Personal and Political.

The charter election in Battle Creek, Michigan, on Monday, resulted in the success of the Republican ticket by an average majority of 200.

S. V. S. Wilder, widely known many years since as a leading banker in New York, and as a leader in a large number of the prominent charities of that city, died in Elizabeth, N. J., on the 3d inst., in his 85th year. At one time and up to 1837, Mr. Wilder counted his millions, and was widely known as an honorable banker and christian gentleman; but he suddenly passed under a cloud by reason of some financial transactions that would not bear the light, disappeared from the walks of trade and finance, and went to his grave a poor man.

Gen. Palmer, the successor to Burbridge, is constantly winning laurels from the truly loyal by his wise, patriotic and humane orders. Order No. 7, dated March 4th, commands the post commandant at Louisville to "at once suppress all slave pens and other private establishments for the confinement of persons in the city, and to discharge all persons confined. He will report the execution of this order." He seems to recognize all the inhabitants as human beings, irrespective of color or artificial local relations.

Mr. Brett, late Treasurer of State, returned here on Tuesday last from New York, where he had been for some days, to make a settlement with the representatives of John C. Walker, late Agent of State. We learn that the settlement was made by Col. Walker's brother, who accounted for the means which had been placed in his hands by turning over Indiana bonds at ninety cents. Of course, he did not say at what price they had been purchased, or who had received the back interest upon them, or any small matters of that kind; and the State authorities were so anxious to settle with him upon almost any terms, that they were not tenacious about trifles. No person, who is acquainted with the history of Col. Walker for the past two years, expected that he would account for the money placed in his hands by the State, (we make this statement in justice to him,) and thank God that it is no worse. His bondsmen have reason to be especially thankful.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

A Marvelous Invention.

The new "Autographic Telegraph" is to be immediately established in Paris. By means of this machine, in a few seconds, the *fac simile* of a portrait, hand-writing, or signature, can be re-produced at a distance of several hundreds of miles. Thus, you wish to send your portrait from Paris to Vienna. Every stroke of the artist's pencil executed by means of the pantelegraphic machine in Paris is simultaneously reproduced at Vienna. [illegible] distinguished artists, MM. Berstall and Bangines, [illegible] likenesses which were instantly transmitted [illegible] distance of 400 miles. The great Rossini did the [illegible] of composing a few bars of music, which were written and performed at the same moment at Marseilles and in Paris. M. Gazelli has even accomplished painting in colors at a fabulous distance. For instance, at the office a rose appeared on a blank sheet of paper in the most brilliant coloring, telegraphed from the Imperial observatory, both the flowers and leaves being painted in the most natural colors. The process used is similar to that employed for painting leaves on stuff. The autographic telegraph transmits per hour thirty dispatches, containing thirty words each. It is equally possible to stenograph by the pantelegraphic machine with marvelous rapidity, and from its peculiar construction it will work under atmospheric circumstances which impede the action of ordinary telegraphs.—*Exchange.*

Railroad.

[From the Shawneetown Mercury.]

The committee appointed at a meeting of the citizens of our city to open up a correspondence with a view to forward the interests of a railroad soon to be built from Shawneetown to Centralia, have wisely selected our energetic fellow-citizen, Mr. O. Pool, to visit Chicago and other points with a view of ascertaining what can be done for the road. This is a step in the right direction, and if our citizens will be but true to themselves and their own interests, ere twelve months roll by, we shall be aroused by the heavy tramp of the iron horse, and be energized by his power.

COOK COUNTY SUPERVISORS.

Fourth Day of the Session—Reports—Bounties to Officers—School Statistics.

The Board of Supervisors met in regular session yesterday, being the fourth day of the term. They assembled at 10 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment, President A. B. Johnson in the chair.

The minutes of the previous day's proceedings were read and approved.

Sup. Reuben Taylor said he had been informed that there were eight or ten men in Camp Fry—officers—who wished to receive the bounty and be credited to this county.

A communication was received from Charles H. Reed, setting forth that he had prosecuted to conviction in the Circuit Court, Carry, Ward, Bernascone and Standler, for which he was entitled to receive the sum of $45. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

The Committee on Equalization of Taxes reported adversely to the petition of Orrington Lunt for remission of taxes on the parsonage of the Wabash avenue M. E. Church.

Sup. R. S. Taylor objected to the report, and moved its recommittal. The property had been exempt for years, had been assessed and sold for taxes without the knowledge of the trustees. Report adopted.

The same committee reported on several other petitions for remission, all favorable to the prayer of the petitioners. All the reports were adopted.

The Committee on Poor Houses and Paupers reported favorably to the prayer of the friends of the Chicago Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, asking for an appropriation of $300 for that institution. Report adopted.

The same committee reported on several bills referred to them, recommending that they be paid. Adopted.

The bill of Dr. F. Mahla was returned to the Board without recommendation. The bill was for $100 for analysis of contents of stomach of Ann Spindler. Bill laid on the table for further action.

The War Fund Committee reported the following accounts from December 31st to March 1st. The report was adopted:

Cook County. Cr.

By cash paid committee ... $38,396.00
By previous balance on hand ... 610.13

$39,006.13

Cook County. Dr.

To cash paid soldiers' families in city, from December 1 to March 1 ... $33,573.25
To cash paid ditto in country during same time ... 4,514.63

$38,087.88

Balance in hands of committee ... $918.25

Cash paid per diem to committee for services is included in the amount paid out to soldiers' families.

The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the resolution of Supervisor Haines, reported the following resolution as a substitute:

Resolved, That the War Fund Committee be hereby instructed to continue the payment of bounties under the provisions of the resolution of this Board passed Feb. 7, 1865, and previous resolutions appertaining to the present call, until such time as it shall be ascertained by said committee that no more men will be required to satisfy the demands of the United States under the present call for three hundred thousand men, or no longer: Provided, the aggregate amount of scrip issued under the provisions of said resolutions shall not exceed $3,300,000, and that for all bounties over that amount orders shall be issued payable out of the taxes of 1865 for the sum of $440 to each recruit; it being understood that the $300,000 of bonds hereby reserved shall be held to provide a family relief fund, and also a contingent fund for bounty purposes.

Report and resolution adopted.

Sup. Rees offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the War Fund Committee be and they are hereby instructed to pay bounties to officers, who may have been or may be hereafter mustered into the service of the United States under the last call for 300,000 men, provided they are or shall be credited on the quota of Cook county.

A petition was presented from Redmond Prindiville, asking that the bounty be paid to eleven men recruited to the credit of the Fifteenth Ward, outside of Chicago. Referred to War Fund Committee with power to act.

Adjourned for dinner.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Board reassembled at 2 o'clock. The drawing of jurors was deferred till this morning at 10 o'clock.

Sup. Hammond referred to the resolution passed near the close of the morning session ordering the payment of bounties to officers. Many had voted for it without understanding it. Would somebody move to reconsider?

Sup. R. Taylor moved to reconsider. Carried, and the resolution was read.

Sup. Knickerbocker moved the passage of the resolution.

Sup. Pusheck moved to lay it on the table. Withdrawn.

Sup. Harris moved the resolution by striking out the words "who have been or" so as to make the bounties payable only on future credits.

Sup. Atwater moved to strike out also the words "or who may be."

Sup. Schackford did not want to see members from the country opposing a measure because they had filled their quotas.

Sup. Wicker would not ask for the passage of the resolution but for the act that other districts would give bounties to officers, and many of those officers were now waiting till the matter was decided. It mattered not in what capacity a man entered the service if he were credited on the quota. Many of the officers had spent money largely in recruiting their commands, and it was not unfair to reimburse them.

Sup. Hammond cited the past policy of the Board; it had always been willing to pay the bounty to officers who were mustered in as privates. The country was willing to pay its share and to help others to do what was right. But the country had filled up with privates. If they did send officers they were credited to the city. In nine cases out of ten officers were not nor would they be enlisted men.

Sup. Atwater opposed the amendment of Mr. Haines on the ground of unjust discrimination. They were in honor bound to give to all if any, and that would be a very expensive act.

Sup. Chandler did not see any injustice in it; it had been a mere act of bargain and sale. The officers who had enlisted already had got all they bargained for.

Sup. E. S. Taylor believed in paying bounties where the men would be lost without it.

Sup. Rees said the officers were asking no favor; they could get a bounty elsewhere if it were not given here.

Sup. Rexford asked if it were true that other districts were paying bounties to officers; he scarcely believed it. An officer could resign directly after joining, in which case he certainly would not be credited on the quota.

Sup. Wicker said that Ford, McHenry, and Lake counties were paying such bounties.

Sup. Hammond thought the county had burden enough on her shoulders already. If the city had fallen into the work as soon as the country did, its quota might have been filled already; the country pitched in and raised men as soon as they were called on.

Sup. Blake said it was really a saving to pay bounties to officers, as they were certain with, and if they were allowed to go off, their places must be supplied by others. It was their duty to pay a bounty to every man credited on the quota. By letting the officers go, they were taking money out of the pockets of the poor men who, as a rule, were the only ones who subscribed to the Ward Funds.

Sup. Gibbs wanted to know if a man commanding a Chicago company could be credited to another district. He moved that it be inquired into, and that the matter deferred till eleven o'clock this morning. Carried, and

Sup. Gibbs was directed to make the necessary inquiries.

Several communications were received and referred to appropriate committees without reading.

Sup. Gibbs said he had heard that an act had been passed at Springfield recently which was going to involve the county in a great expense. He wished Supervisor Jameson to read it.

Sup. Jameson then read the act entitled "An Act requiring the Clerks of the Circuit and County Courts, &c., to keep indexes of their Court Records."

Sup. Jameson said that he had been informed that about 15,000 suits in the Superior Court, and over 14,000 in the Circuit Court, had been commenced within the time specified. That at ten cents each entry and twelve entries to each suit, would give an enormous expenditure of one to two hundred thousand dollars to be paid within the next four months.

Sup. Blake said that was only a new development of the rascality practiced in Springfield.

Sup. Jameson thought the thing had been gotten up by book makers. The Clerk of the Supreme Court had first called his attention to it, and had offered to do nothing if the Board would indemnify him, or to arrange to do the work involved at a fair compensation.

Sup. Gibbs wanted the thing referred to a committee, who should be instructed to investigate and report.

Sup. Niles moved that the county indemnify the clerks against the penalties of inaction.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary, with instructions to report at 3 o'clock to-day.

Sup. Atwater moved that the Superintendent of Schools for this county be instructed to report at the June meeting statistics of numbers, condition, &c., of the several schools and districts, with a statement of the comparative interest felt in the different schools. He thought that the Board took too little interest in the educational affairs of the county.

Sup. Blake moved to lay on the table; no such extra report was needed; the Superintendent already gives his report, embracing the statistics of the schools. Lost.

Sup. Atwater urged the necessity of such a report, and the ignorance of the Board on the subject. He didn't ask for the information out of any lack of confidence in the Superintendent; he believed that gentleman was able, ready, and would be glad to furnish such information.

Sup. Scheckford moved to amend by instructing the Superintendent to embody the facts inquired after, in his next annual report.

Sup. Haines moved the reference to the Committee on Education, with instructions to report this morning.

Sup. Scheckford's motion prevailed.

The Committee on Miscellaneous Claims reported sundry bills as correct and worthy of settlement. Adopted.

The Committee on Poor House and Paupers reported on the petition of Mr. Harding, the County Agent, for increase of salary to $1,500 per annum, recommending that the prayer be granted. Approved.

The Committee on Judiciary reported in favor of paying the sum of $45 to C. H. Reed, for legal services. Concurred in.

Also, reported adversely to the petition of Elliott Anthony relative to road in the south part of the county. Concurred in.

Sup. Rees offered a resolution to the effect that the Finance Committee be instructed to inform the Board whether or not it be necessary that the Treasurer should give additional bonds. Carried.

Sup. Sauter asked if the Committee on Public Buildings, &c., were ready to report on the proposed exchange with the city of the Hospital for the Reform School. The committee was not ready to report.

The Board then adjourned till 10 o'clock this morning.

THE LAW COURTS.

UNITED STATES COURT.—*Before Judge Drummond.*—This court was not in session yesterday.

COMMISSIONERS COURT.—*Before U. S. Commissioner Hoyne.*—Nothing of general interest was before the Commissioner.

CIRCUIT COURT.—*Before Judge Williams.*—The trial of the cause entitled Mills Oscar [illegible] Merchants Savings Banking Association, to recover the value of certain money deposits is still pending.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Before Judge Gary.*—A motion was made by the Attorneys of the City Railway Company, yesterday, in this court to dismiss a suit brought by the Wabash Railway Company against Maurice Sitts. The points made by the counsel were identical with those made in the Recorder's Court on a similar motion reported below, to which the attention of the reader is directed. The matter was taken under advisement.

RECORDER'S COURT.—*Before Judge Van Buren.*—Thomas Conlan and James Haghett, indicted for rape, were yesterday arraigned, and plead not guilty. Their counsel filed an affidavit for continuance.

The Wabash Railway Company appeared in court upon a motion made by Thomas Hoyne, to strike from the docket the cause entitled Wabash Railway Company vs. Hughes, on the ground that the suit is a fictitious one, and brought by collusion to determine, before the Court, the Railway Company to be a legal corporation. The motion was fortified by the affidavit of Samuel M. Nickerson, President of the Chicago City Railway Company. The following is the affidavit:

The Wabash Railway Company vs. Geo. R. H. Hughes.—Samuel M. Nickerson, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he resides in the city of Chicago, and is and for a long time has been President of the Chicago City Railway Company, whose principal line of railway is upon State, from Lake street southerly to Cottage Grove; that on the 14th day of November, 1861, under and in pursuance of the provisions of the respective charters of the said Chicago City Railway Company and of the city of Chicago, a contract was made and entered into by and between the said Chicago City Railway and the city of Chicago through the Common Council thereof, whereby it was among other things agreed in consideration of the said Chicago City Railway Company, and the Chicago West Division Railway Company relinquishing all right to construct or use certain streets of said city for railway purposes, which right had been previously acquired, that no person or corporation should have the right to construct or use horse railways upon certain streets in said ordinance and contract named, among which were Michigan and Wabash avenues in said city, and which said ordinance and contract this deponent is advised and verily believes is valid and binding, and the exclusive right thereby provided for became and was a part of the corporate rights of the said Chicago City Railway Company. And this deponent further says that Thomas Barbour, Horace A. Hurlbut and certain associates pretend and claim to be a body corporate and politic by the name of the Wabash Railway Company, and assert and claim the right as this deponent is informed, and believes to be true, of not only being such corporation aforesaid, but also to have the right to construct and use horse railways as such pretended corporation, to construct and use horse railways on said Michigan and Wabash avenues, but all which rights this deponent is advised and believes are usurped; and heretofore Chas. H. Walker, the Superintendent of the Chicago City Railway Company, upon application to the Circuit Court of said County, for leave to exhibit said Court an information in the nature of a quo warranto against said Harlow and Hurlbut for usurping said rights, which leave was granted by said Court, and such information filed, which was filed, and will be prosecuted in good faith and with all convenient speed.

And this deponent further upon information and belief, says that the promoters of the said Wabash Railway Company for the wrongful and collusive purpose of preparing a record which shall be in many particulars correct, but on the vital points involved, studiously and carefully exclude such facts actually existing as might jeopardize the interests of said pretended company, before the court, and have said record taken to the Superior Court, and there call upon said court to give judgment upon said record in favor of the validity of said pretended company, have resorted to the following expedients, viz.:

That said promoters have, as deponent is informed and verily believes and charges the fact to be, instituted a collusive prosecution in said Circuit Court by information upon the relation of one Wm. H. Fitch, who is represented in said proceeding by F. B. Peabody, Esq., his attorney; and that Peabody, in said pretended prosecution, co-operates with the managers of said pretended Wabash Railway Company; and is really seeking the success thereof, though nominally prosecuting the same.

Second. The promoters of said pretended Wabash Company, for the like purpose have, as deponent is also informed and believes, caused suit, in the name thereof, to be commenced in the Recorder's Court of said city against the above-named George R. H. Hughes, upon a small promissory note.

Third.—That the promoters of the said pretended company have for the like purpose, as deponent is informed and believes to be true, commenced a suit in the name of the Wabash Railway Company, in the Superior Court of Chicago, against one Maurice Seitz, upon a small promissory note. And this deponent further, upon information and belief, says, that each of the said suits originated in the office of James Roberts, Esq., who is one of the prominent friends and promoters of said pretended company, and each of said suits purports to be defended by S. K. Dow, Esq., who is likewise one of the friends and promoters of said pretended company, and that the only plea filed in said respective cases is that of *nul tiel corporation*.

And deponent further, upon information and belief, states and charges, that said respective suits were instituted and are being carried on by consent and collusion between the promoters of said pretended corporation and the respective defendants therein and their said attorneys; that said suits were not, nor was either of them, founded upon any matter of actual litigation between the parties thereto, or to collect the amounts of said respective notes, but for the purpose of using the courts as aforesaid, and obtain a decision favorable to the legal existence of said pretended corporation, upon a made-up case, prepared by those alone who desired to procure such decision, and which will, as deponent believes, be greatly injurious to the interests of said Chicago City Railway Company and said city. And further deponent says not.

(Signed) SAMUEL M. NICKERSON.

Mr. Hoyne suggested that he appeared both as *amicus curiæ*, and as attorney for the Chicago City Railway Company. A great wrong was about to be perpetrated in this case, and he insisted that the court should exercise the authority vested in it, and dismiss the pretended suit. Mr. Hoyne read some authorities which in his judgment had a bearing upon the case. He said the offense was a serious one, and the parties and attorneys were subject to fine and imprisonment if the allegations of collusion were proven. The issue raised as alleged was contrary to the practice of the court, and was an impudent attempt to trifle with the interest of the court and the public. It was an outrageous case of contempt of court.

Mr. Gookins, for the Wabash Railway Company, strongly controverted the points raised by Mr. Hoyne. If he had come to the court simply as *amicus curiæ*, there might have been some reason for the motive; but the counsel had knocked away the foundation for the application, by acknowledging that he appeared for the City Railway Company, which was not one of the parties litigant.

Judge Goodrich, for the Wabash Company, said there was nothing to show that there are no real issues in controversy. If there be a *bona fide* note held by the plaintiff against the defendant, then the charge that this is a fictitious and collusive suit falls to the ground. The Wabash Company had the right to prosecute a suit for the collection of the note in any court in the land, and the counsel had no right to interfere. He insisted that in order to secure the intervention of the court, it was necessary that the counsel should show that no legal claim exists. Whether the action was an amicable or belligerent one did not concern either the court or the counsel. It was often the practice in courts, and it was a recognized right, for parties litigant to make up an agreed state of facts and seek the opinion of the court as to the legal bearings of such facts. He objected to the affidavit, in that it drew legal conclusions without stating the facts upon which such conclusions were based. The whole of the controversy rested upon the denial of a cause of action in the shape of *bona fide* indebtedness. He insisted that the affidavit was not respectful to other courts, in that it claimed that fictitious suits were being brought there also.

Mr. McAllister in reply to the allegation of Judge Gookins, said that all persons in the community were interested in sustaining the authority and dignity of the court, and any citizen had the right to come in and make the attempt. He claimed without showing that his clients were specially interested, that they had as citizens the right to come in as *amicus curiæ*. The counsel had not denied that the suit is a fictitious one, although he did say that there was a note at issue. The suit was pending in the circuit court which would test the validity of the existence of the corporation. The present suit was a fraudulent use of the power and authority of the court, and he was desirous that the company should show its hand.

Mr. Roberts, for the Wabash Railway Company, spoke to the allegation that there was no real cause of action. If in point of fact, there was no real cause of action, then the city Railway Company might, with some show of propriety, ask to come in as *amicus curiæ*. He said that if the city Railway Company were able to foreclose the people before the Legislature, he wished it to be understood that they could not foreclose the people of their rights in the courts. The City Railway Company were the last to raise the cry of fraud. Let him who is without sin cast the first stone. If they could show that the note upon which this suit is based is not a legal instrument, then the allegation that it is a fraudulent suit is sustained. Otherwise it falls to the ground.

Mr. Fuller, for the City Railway Company, said the subject was addressed to the discretion of the Court. He would frankly say that if the motion made was denied, he should renew it before the Supreme Court. On the 23d of February last, the Wabash Railway Company filed a declaration upon an ordinary promissory note. On the 6th of March a plea denying the legal existence of the corporation, was filed, and on the 9th of March, the motion being argued in this cause was filed.

The Court intimated that he would take the matter under advisement, and render a decision this morning.

STATEMENT of the Condition

OF THE

PUTNAM

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the 31st day of December, 1864,

Made to the Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, pursuant to the Statute of that State, entitled "An Act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved February 13th, 1855.

NAME AND LOCATION.

The name of the Company is THE PUTNAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Company is located at Hartford in the State of Connecticut.

CAPITAL.

The amount of its Capital Stock is Five Hundred Thousand Dollars.

The amount of its Capital Stock paid up is Five Hundred Thousand Dollars.

ASSETS.

[illegible]

Total Assets of the Company ... [illegible]

LIABILITIES.

[illegible]

Total Liabilities ... [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, COUNTY OF HARTFORD, [illegible] C. B. BOWERS, President, and DANIEL BUCK, Secretary of THE PUTNAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, [illegible]

C. B. BOWERS, President.
DANIEL BUCK, Secretary.

[illegible]

200 ACRES COAL AND PETROLEUM LANDS FOR SALE [illegible]

Bloomington Nursery.

WESTERN TREES FOR WESTERN PLANTERS.

No Equal Improvement For The Same Money.

[illegible] BLOOMINGTON NURSERY, Bloomington, Ill. [illegible] 320 ACRES OPEN PRAIRIE, [illegible]

Now is the Time to Order for Spring Planting.

[illegible]

GRAPES, GRAPES.

Splendid Stock, 15 Acres Planted.

[illegible]

Address F. K. PHOENIX, Bloomington Nursery, Bloomington, Ill.

Miscellaneous.

PETROLEUM.

THE NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL

PETROLEUM COMPANY,

ORGANIZED UNDER THE MINING AND MANUFACTURING LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

Capital, One Million Dollars,

IN

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND SHARES,

AT

$10 per Share, Not Liable to Assessment.

Government Bonds and Securities taken in Payment for Stock.

OFFICES:

No. 2 Empire Building,

71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Post Office Address, Box 5,[illegible], N. Y.

OFFICERS:

Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, President.
[illegible], Vice President.
ROBERT HASSETT, Secretary.
H. J. BURTIS, Mining Superintendent Titusville, Pa.
ATLANTIC BANK, 142 Broadway, N.Y., Treasury.

The Wells of the Company are now Producing Oil.

Payment for stock may be made in drafts, registered notes, or government bonds and securities will be taken at the market value.

Remittances may be addressed to the Company, P. O. Box 5[illegible], New York city, or to "Atlantic Bank, Treasury of the New York and Liverpool Petroleum Company, 142 Broadway, New York City."

Prospectus sent to any address on application containing a full and clear account of the operations of this

Most Successful Petroleum Company.

Subscriptions received by S. S. BRAISTED, Esq., First National Bank, Chicago, Ill.

GREAT GIFT DISTRIBUTION.

250,000

WATCHES, CHAINS, DIAMOND RINGS, &C.,

WORTH OVER

ONE MILLION DOLLARS!

All to be sold for One Dollar each!!

WITHOUT REGARD TO VALUE.

Not to be paid for until you Know What you are to Receive.

SPLENDID LIST OF ARTICLES.

ALL TO BE SOLD FOR $1.00 EACH.

[illegible]

Messrs. T. & H. GAUGHAN & CO., 116 Broadway, New York, extensive manufacturers and dealers in all the leading and most fashionable styles of WATCHES AND JEWELRY, desiring to increase their business to an unlimited extent, have resolved upon a GREAT GIFT DISTRIBUTION, subject to the regulations following:

CERTIFICATES, naming each article and its value, are placed in SEALED ENVELOPES, and well mixed. One of these envelopes will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of 25 cents.

ALL ARTICLES SOLD AT ONE DOLLAR EACH, WITHOUT REGARD TO VALUE!

On receipt of the certificate you will see what you are going to have, and then it is at your option to send the dollar and take the article or not. Purchasers may thus obtain a gold watch, diamond ring, or any set of jewelry on our list, for ONE DOLLAR, and in no case can they get less than one dollar's worth, as there are no blanks. The price of Certificates is as follows:

One for 25 cents; five for $1; eleven for $2; thirty for $5; sixty-five for $10; one hundred for $15.

Agents will be allowed ten cents on every certificate ordered by them, provided their remittance amounts to one dollar. Agents will collect 25 cents for every certificate, and remit 15 cents to us, either in cash or postage stamps.

T. & H. GAUGHAN & CO.,
No. 116 Broadway, New York.

LUMBER.

We have on hand a large lot of

3x8, 3x10 and 3x12, 16 feet long.
2x6, 2x8 and 2x10, 18 and 20 feet long.
2x10, 20 and 1¼ inch Flooring.
40 cords Slabs, for Kindling Wood.
A lot of Cull Joist for Sidewalks.
400 m. Lath, and a good assortment generally.

R. MASON & SON,

146 Market street, corner Monroe.

Post Office Box 3[illegible].

ECONOMICAL RAILROADS.

O'Brien's Patent Crescent or Roof Rail.

For Horse, Dummy, or light Locomotive Railroads with one-third the weight of iron, and one half the quantity of timber, [illegible]

Rights and Licenses sold and contracts made for construction and for the supply of all materials. Address, requirements, &c., or apply personally to D. W. O'BRIEN, [illegible] street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CITY BONDS FOR SALE.

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Feb. 15, 1865.

I have for sale, on favorable terms, a few MUNICIPAL BONDS,

Drawing Seven Per Cent. Interest,

Also, SEVEN PER CENT. WATER BONDS, having twenty-four years to run.

A sinking fund is provided for the Municipal Bonds, and the income from the Water Works is sufficient to pay both interest and principal of the Water Bonds. The faith of the city is also pledged, and taxation for their payment is required by the city charter, in case it should be necessary.

S. S. HAYES,
City Comptroller.

U. S. NAVAL RENDEZVOUS.

CHICAGO, March 8th, 1865.

Men intending to ship in the United States Navy are cautioned against applying for the purpose to any other agency than that now in operation in the Navy for [illegible] (3 years).

Recruits for the Navy are enlisted for two (2) years, and all correct information can be obtained by applying in person at the Naval Rendezvous, [illegible]

Acting U. S. Lieut. Com'dg Rendezvous.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies, on the North Side. [illegible]

GALE & COBB, BROKERS, for the purchase and sale of Produce, Provisions, &c.

[illegible]

J. B. GALE.
GEO. W. COBB.

Helmbold's Medicines.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

FOR

Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation, or Ulceration of the Bladder or Kidneys, Disease of the Prostrate Glands, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel or Brick Dust Deposit, and all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys and Dropsical Swellings.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

FOR

Weaknesses arising from Excesses or Indiscretion.

The constitution once affected by Organic Weakness, requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which Helmbold's Extract Buchu invariably does. If no treatment be submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

In affections peculiar to females, is unequaled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularities, painfulness or suppression of customary evacuations, ulcerated or schirrous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhea, and all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from habits of dissipation, imprudence, or in the Decline or Change of Life.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

AND

IMPROVED ROSE WASH

Will radically exterminate from the system Diseases of the Urinary Organs arising from habits of dissipation, at little expense, little or no change of diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure, completely superseding those unpleasant and dangerous remedies Copaiba and Mercury, in curing these unpleasant and dangerous diseases.

USE HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

In all diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating and no matter of how long standing. It is pleasant in its taste and odor, immediate in its action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron.

Those suffering from Broken-Down or Delicate Constitutions, procure the remedy at once.

The reader must be aware that however slight may be the attack of the above diseases, it is sure to affect his bodily health, mental powers, happiness, and that of his posterity. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

Physicians, Please Notice.

We make no secret of ingredients. HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is composed of Buchu, Cubebs and Juniper Berries, selected with great care and prepared in vacuo by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist and Chemist of sixteen years' experience, in the city of Philadelphia, and now, prescribed by the most eminent Physicians, has been admitted to use in the United States army, and is also in very general use in State Hospitals and Public Sanitary Institutions throughout the land.

PRICE:

One Dollar per Bottle, or Six Bottles for Five Dollars.

Delivered to any address, accompanied by explicit directions.

Address letters to

HELMBOLD'S

Drug and Chemical Warehouse,

594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

—OR—

HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,

104 South Tenth Street,

Below Chestnut, Philadelphia.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1865.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.—D. W. Day, Esq., late of the Detroit Advertiser and Tribune, and at present one of the Jackson Daily Citizen, was in the city yesterday, stopping at the Tremont House.

TAX SALES.—Parties who have not yet paid their city taxes, are reminded that on the 20th of this month the sale of delinquent property for city taxes will take place.

DISCHARGED.—Adam Miller, who was arrested some days ago upon suspicion of having stolen a pair of horses, was examined before Justice Miller yesterday and discharged, no evidence appearing to show that the horses had been stolen.

QUERY.—Why are bowel complaints more rife now than usual? Because the whole nation is engaged in one grand intestinal strife, and the individual is a microcosm of the nation. N. B.—This is not a conundrum.

PERSONAL.—Governor Oglesby has appointed James H. Bowen, (of Bowen Brothers) of this city, a member of his staff, as Aid-de-Camp, with the rank of Colonel, and Dr. Daniel Brainard, of this city, as one of his Board of Medical Examiners.

CAMP DOUGLAS.—Affairs at Camp Douglas are pursuing the even tenor of their way. The exchange of prisoners from this post has been suspended for some time past, but will be resumed soon.

RUNAWAY.—A spirited horse, attached to an express wagon, ran away on Clark street yesterday, overturning the vehicle and breaking the leg of the driver, Horace Reed. He was taken to his residence, No. 133 Court Place, and Dr. Collins called.

ROBBERY.—James Daly, a furloughed soldier belonging to the 58th Illinois infantry, was robbed of a watch and $108, at a low den on Wells street. His liquor was drugged, and when he became insensible he was carried out and left on the sidewalk. He was unable to identify the location of the robbery.

THE LATE RAILROAD COLLISION.—We have received a lengthy communication relative to the late collision on the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Railroad, the writer of which states that in the [illegible] mistook a freight train previously passed, for the special, bearing the rebel prisoners.

FESTIVAL.—A reunion festival will be held at [illegible] Church, corner of Park avenue and Robey street, on Saturday evening, March 11th, at 7½ o'clock. A good time is expected. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. T. M. Eddy, D. D., Rev. O. H. Tiffany, and Rev. C. H. Tiffany, D. D. Supper from 8½ to 10 o'clock. Tickets fifty cents. Oysters extra.

ANTI-MONOPOLY—REFORM.—A public meeting of citizens, without distinction of party, who are opposed to the Horse Railway monopoly, and in favor of electing men of integrity and ability to the various municipal offices, will be held at Warner's Hall, No. 124 Randolph street on Friday evening, March 10th, at half-past seven o'clock, to hear the report of the Citizens' Committee, and take such action as may be deemed expedient in respect to the ensuing municipal election.

By order of Citizens' Committee.

AMUSEMENTS.—"Camille" was brought out for the first time at the Museum last evening. The oldest man on the continent, born in 1736, will be at the Museum next week.

"Kathleen Mavourneen" is doing excellently at McVicker's.

Arlington is coming to Chicago; he will appear in public the three first evenings of next week.

The Miltonian Tableaux will also be here for three nights in the ensuing week.

Skiff & Gaylord's Minstrels are also coming.

THE PASSPORT ORDER REVOKED.—The traveling community will be glad to hear that the passport system of travel from Canada is abolished, and that in future there will be no restriction in passing the lines. On Sunday evening next, the Michigan Central will resume its regular trains, beginning at 10 o'clock. Three trains will leave Chicago daily after that date, viz. at 6 a. m. and at 4.30 p. m. No further interruptions. Our Canadian neighbors have shown their disposition to be just, and protect themselves while preventing demonstrations on the part of our enemies in their midst.

A CHANGE.—J. M. Bundy, lately the editor in chief of the Milwaukee Sentinel, was in the city yesterday on his way to St. Louis, to accept a position on the staff of Major General Pope who commands that department. The Sentinel gained immensely in the estimation of its patrons, while in charge of Mr. Bundy, and they will regret his determination to leave the field he has so long and so profitably, to them, occupied. He is a genial and accomplished gentleman, and we trust the change he is making will prove beneficial to himself, as we are sure it will be to the service.

THE ADDING MACHINE.—We yesterday made mention of the new machine introduced in our midst, and spoke of it as about to revolutionize the business of suffering on the part of accountants. The machine was exhibited on 'Change yesterday, where its merits were so readily appreciated that Mr. Fowler took orders for a large number on the spot. It is certainly a "go-ahead-ever of Babbage for adding purposes. Mr. Fowler is ready to negotiate with suitable parties for the right to sell in this State, and for other territory. Call and see him at Room one, No. 125 Clark street.

THE DRAFT—FIFTEENTH WARD.—The draft committee of the 15th Ward give notice that they will not enlist any more men until they are satisfied that they have money enough to clear the ward from the draft. To do this will require at least $17,000 additional, and unless this sum is raised, the men on hand and to be hereafter received, will be kept for division among the contributors. If one half of the men who have not yet paid anything will pay $40 each, they will have enough. A meeting is called for next Saturday evening, at Turner Hall, to which all are invited. Call on F. T. Morford, the Secretary, at No. 80 North Dearborn street.

IRVING PETROLEUM COMPANY.—Petroleum stocks are now the rage in this section. Responsible companies, whose lands are well located and affairs properly managed, pay large dividends. Among these, we are assured, the Irving stands well. This company is incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, and owns lands in the best part of the oil territory, on Cherry Run, Pit Hole and Oil Creeks, and has already oil-producing wells. These facts are the foundation of the belief that the stock will be valuable. Stock can be obtained at par value, $5 per share. The subscription books are open for a limited number of shares, at the office of Grange Sard, Jr., No. 207 Lake street.

THE LUMBERMAN'S INSURANCE COMPANY.—A few days ago we had the pleasure of noticing the determination of the corporators that the entire capital of $200,000 must be paid up at the very outset. The confidence which it inspired in the breasts of our substantial business men is evidenced in the fact that in less than a week $150,000 has been actually subscribed. The remaining $70,000 will not be subscribed many days.

Terms of subscription, 15 per cent. cash. The remaining 85 per cent may remain as a loan to the subscriber on his giving his note, payable on demand, and securing it with stocks, bonds or mortgages of known value. Any person desiring stock should at once call on one of the corporators. It will be a strong company.

OIL SPECULATORS.—A couple of eagle-nosed fellows were overheard the other day discussing a plan for raising the wind by boring for oil. They elaborated a method somewhat as follows: They would take a bag full of sawdust, saturate it well with a distilled essence of petroleum, and sink it in the run of a small well, where its virtues would not be washed away too quickly. They would then go to the proprietor of the land, get the use of it for a small sum, and raise a furore about oil, get up a company, sell out, and retire. Many such schemes have been ere this started, many more will yet be tried. Those who wish to invest their money in oil property should satisfy themselves that there is at least a possibility of striking the material.

HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.—A meeting of persons favorable to the establishment of a hospital for women and children was held, yesterday afternoon, in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association. Mrs. W. G. Dyas presided.

The committee appointed at a previous meeting reported the following as their nominees for officers and trustees of the hospital; they were afterwards duly elected:

President—J. Y. Scammon.
Vice Presidents—J. V. Farwell, G. S. Bowen.
Treasurer—E. I. Tinkham.
Trustees—J. Y. Scammon, J. V. Farwell, E. I. Tinkham, G. S. Bowen, Rev. R. Collyer, Rev. O. H. Tiffany, E. B. Gardner, [illegible], Mrs. W. W. Wheeler, [illegible], Mrs. D. P. Kimball, [illegible], Mrs. W. D. Blain, Mrs. A. Moody, [illegible], Mrs. A. E. Kent, Mrs. J. Medill, Mrs. M. C. Scott, Mrs. W. G. Dyas, Mrs. A. E. Canfield, Miss Jennie Morse, Miss M. H. Thompson.

The meeting adjourned to meet at the same place on Monday next, at 3 o'clock.

THE LATE RUSSIAN ARREST.—We chronicled some time since, the arrest, in this city, of the person referred to below, on a charge of forgery. The following is from the New York Herald:

"United States Commissioner White yesterday reviewed the evidence and rendered his decision in the case of Gustav Ferdinand Voightman, alias Frederick Voightman, alias Hills, charged with forgeries on the Berlin and Hamburg Railroad Company, and claimed as a fugitive from justice by the Prussian government. Gustav Ferdinand Voightman is the person charged with the crime, and the prisoner's defense was mistaken identity, he claiming to be Frederick Voightman, the alleged criminal's brother. The Commissioner, however, decided otherwise, [illegible] ordered his surrender, under the Extradition treaty. It is expected that Voightman will be taken off in the Bremen steamer to-day. Immediately after Commissioner White had rendered his decision for extradition, proceedings were commenced in the Supreme Court to recover from the estate of the accused in this country the sum of thirty thousand dollars, the amount of his alleged frauds on the German railway company."

THREE MORE GRAND EXHIBITIONS OF THE MILTONIAN TABLEAUX OF PARADISE LOST AT SMITH AND NIXON'S HALL.—This splendid pictorial representation of Milton's great poem, which has been on exhibition in Milwaukee for the past ten days, will return here next week, and three more exhibitions will be given at Smith & Nixon's Hall—viz: Tuesday evening, Wednesday afternoon and Wednesday evening, March 14th and 15th. On these occasions [illegible] given away to the audience, without regard to age, sex or rank. On Tuesday night will be given away fifty presents, the most costly of which is a splendid new Steinway piano, valued at $575 [illegible] silver ice pitcher, forty dollars; silver cake baskets, goblets, cups, etc. On Wednesday afternoon, fifty more presents will be given away, [illegible] On Wednesday night, the last night of the exhibition here, will be given away another Steinway [illegible] All the seats in Smith & Nixon's Hall for Tuesday and Wednesday evenings will be reserved at fifty cents each. [illegible] The piano, which will be given away Tuesday night, can be seen at the Hall. [illegible] Get your tickets early.

THE GIFT OF HEALING.

DR. J. R. NEWTON AT METROPOLITAN HALL.

Chicago has a new sensation, nor is it limited by the boundaries of our city; it has spread all around. The days of miracles are revived. Joe Smith is nowhere. The prophets and apostles of old even are cast into the shade. Medical colleges are useless, and climate a hum. In the effulgent brightness of Dr. Newton all lesser stars grow dim.

Metropolitan Hall has been for these three mornings past the scene of tremendous excitement. All the lame, halt, blind, deaf, paralytic, nervous, erotic, epileptic and superstitious of the city and surrounding country have been gathered there—a noble army of exempts, such as would drive a provost marshal mad. They proceeded in long lines like those seen at a run on a bank, and the crowd did not diminish. From nine o'clock in the morning till noon they pressed forward, being relieved at the rate of about one hundred and fifty per hour, yet when the show closed the press was greater than at first.

"But what went they out for to see?" At the south end of the platform stood an old gray-haired man—Dr. J. R. Newton—claiming to possess the power of healing; a cobbler of decayed constitutions, standing there for the healing and (sea) solimr of the nations. He professes to exert a power which was in former days distributed freely, but which has been lost to the benighted mortals of the Nineteenth century. His plan of cure is very simple. We will give the modus operandi in two or three cases, with the apparent results:

"Well, what is your complaint?" "I have catarrh." (Dr. seizes the patient's nose.) "Now breathe hard." "I do." (Patient breathes.) "God bless you; disease depart. Now go; you are as well as I am."

Another comes forward, holding out his hand; his fingers are crooked. Doctor takes hold and straightens them out by main force. "Now go; disease depart forever. You are all right; next."

Another comes leaning on a crutch. "Throw that thing away. Put your foot up here (on a chair). Now bend your knee." (Takes hold and bends the patient's knee.) "Now put down your foot. Jump for joy that God has cured you. Now run. No limping; I don't allow any limping here. Take your crutch; carry it on your shoulder; you have no further use for it." The patient hobbles to the door, outside of which he again leans on the crutch, and is as lame as ever.

A mother carries in her boy. His foot is thinned and shrivelled by paralysis. "Take him away; Jesus Christ himself could not cure him." Patient passes on; there is no stopping. The crowd behind is pressing, and the helpless one is forgotten.

A poor old woman comes in with two crutches. "Now give me those crutches." (Takes them.) "Now stand up." The poor woman tries and fails; he lifts her and tells her she can stand; he looses her, and she falls to the floor. "Go away. Jesus Christ himself could not cure you. You are lazy. I cannot cure you unless you will use your exertions." The woman, exhausted with the effort, is carried out.

"What do you want?" "I am deaf." Doctor puts his fingers in her ears and passes violently. "God bless you—deafness depart, and trouble her no more. There, go! Your deafness is cured." "What did you say?" queries the patient. "Go away. I am not here to answer questions. You are cured."

"Oh! Your eyes are affected." (Puts his fingers over the patient's eyes and rubs the forehead.) "God bless you. Your are cured. Go."

A stout man brings in a bag, and draws out of it a head-dress, a pair of stockings, a child's bib, and a pocket handkerchief. These articles belong to four different members of his family, who have sent them for virtue. Doctor takes them, breathes on them singly and repeats his magical formula of "God bless the patient; disease depart," and the bag is stuffed again, and the father of a sick family walks away delighted with the fac simile of a cure.

A woman with a large wen comes next. "God bless you. You are well. Apply hot water to your throat each day for thirty days and you will be cured. Put a hot brick on your shoulders." The doctor deals altogether in what the medical men call the "non-naturals." Perhaps this is all there is of the supernatural about it.

And so on through the interminable throng
That like a wounded snake drags its slow length along.

"Well," says the reader, "but is anybody really cured?" Aye; there's the rub. We would not answer "Yes" or "No" without a little explanation, and even that might only make the matter as clear as mud. Two pairs of crutches were left behind yesterday morning by parties who had apparently been unable to walk without them till they underwent manipulation by Doctor Newton. He claims that all that is necessary to a cure is that the patient should have faith—should assent to the cure. "Believe," he says, "I tell a man to put his finger into the keyhole of that door and he will be cured. He does so, and the disease goes away." The very fact of putting his finger there gives the mental assent to the operation of the curative power, and the patient is made well. The [illegible] still sticking in their throat.

Dr. Newton does not claim that he possesses any power other than what is given to him. In other words he believes that there is a superior intelligence acting through him as a medium. One phase of the Spiritual doctrine. The power possessed by, or acting through, him, is probably nothing more than that used by the mesmerizer—a strong will and a boldness of assertion, which causes some others to believe with him. Every properly educated medical man knows how all-important it is to gain a patient's confidence in his physician; and he knows well, too, that two-thirds of our ailments are imaginary. That people who have given themselves up to the idea that they are sick, should be susceptible of persuasion that they are well is nothing wonderful, nor is it out of the range of every day experience that persons really suffering may be led to think lightly of their pains when they see that those surrounding them do not believe that they suffer. But the age of miracles has passed.

There is little doubt that a few of those who have visited him have been induced to believe themselves cured; the permanence of this result is exceedingly problematical. We would advise all such—if any there be—not to throw their crutches, spectacles or ear trumpets so far away that they cannot be recovered in case of a relapse into that state of chronic weakness from which they may have been temporarily raised by this novel hallucination.

Will any one furnish us with a well authenticated case of permanent cure by Dr. Newton?

AWAY TO THE WAR.—The 49th regiment of Wisconsin infantry—one thousand strong—reached this city on Wednesday morning, on their way to Nashville. The regiment is one of the finest that Wisconsin has sent to the field, and will no doubt preserve the high reputation her soldiers have always borne. In three weeks from the day the order to raise the regiment was given, its ranks were reported full and its organization completed. In its officers the 49th has been more fortunate than most of our new regiments. All the field and staff, and twenty six of the line officers, are veterans in war, having served for three years in old regimental organizations.

The following is the roster of the regiment:

Colonel—Samuel Fellows.
Lieutenant Colonel—Edward Coleman.
Major—D. K. Noyes.
Adjutant—James L. High.
Quartermaster—Dennis A. Reed.
Chaplain—James J. McIntyre.
Surgeon—O. W. Blanchard.
Assistant Surgeons—Jonathan Gibbs and P. W. Blanchard.
Sergeant Major—W. M. Colby.
Quartermaster's Sergeant—L. M. Fullerton.
Commissary Sergeant—E. T. Mears.
Drum Major—H. D. Knapp.
Hospital Steward—C. C. Blanchard.
Company A—Captain C. E. Hall; First Lieutenant, S. S. Benedict; Second Lieutenant, Ezra Sillsbie.
Company B—Captain, A. G. Dunmore; First Lieutenant, J. A. Hall; Second Lieutenant, John Bull.
Company C—Captain, R. A. Wareham; First Lieutenant, Nathan Downs; Second Lieutenant, Edward Watkinson.
Company D—Captain, I. H. Hauser; First Lieutenant, H. H. Hembaugh; Second Lieutenant, Charles Howard.
Company E—Captain, H. H. Childs; First Lieutenant, C. W. Farrington; Second Lieutenant, J. A. Martin.
Company F—Captain, E. H. Bascom; First Lieutenant, R. B. Wise; Second Lieutenant, William R. Taylor.
Company G—Captain, James H. Hubbard; First Lieutenant, H. B. Bindress; Second Lieutenant, David Sanford.
Company H—Captain, H. O. Pierce; First Lieutenant, W. E. Huntington; Second Lieutenant, James Babcock.
Company I—Captain, C. C. Miller; First Lieutenant, A. A. Pike.
Company K—Captain, A. J. Cheney; First Lieutenant, John A. Smith; Second Lieutenant, E. C. Lawrence.

TENTH WARD.—The citizens of the Tenth Ward are earnestly requested to meet at the engine house, on the corner of Washington and Clinton streets, on Saturday evening next at half past seven o'clock. The Executive Committee desire to make a full report of what has been done, and also to ascertain what they are expected to do in the future. They have procured and paid 263 recruits, leaving yet 281 to be obtained, and the funds being now very low, the question is will you all go to work and donate money enough to procure the balance of the men required, or shall we stop recruiting and let the draft come? We can do nothing more without money, and it is for you to decide what course we are to pursue. Come one and all and give us your advice. All depends upon prompt and decisive action.

C. C. P. HOLDEN, President.
M. MCAULEY, Vice President.
P. DAGGY,
S. POWELL,
JOS. LAKE,
A. L. AMBERG,
C. G. HUBBARD,
W. P. FLANAGAN,
G. W. ROBANSON,
Executive Committee.

CAMP FRY.—The 156th regiment was mustered yesterday. There are now 1,545 men in camp. Very little sickness prevails, although until very recently a large number of the sick have been without blankets. The following is the roster of the regiment, as far as announced:

Company A—Captain, Ira Tunnison; First Lieutenant, Charles Shroyer; Second Lieutenant, R. B. Johnson.
Company B—Captain, T. L. Johnson; First Lieutenant, W. I. Perry; Second Lieutenant, J. W. Blake.
Company C—Captain, M. P. Bundy; First Lieutenant, C. Englested; Second Lieutenant, C. M. Stewart.
Company D—Captain, H. Blanchard; First Lieutenant, R. W. Baird; Second Lieutenant, S. C. Morris.
Company E—Captain, [illegible]; First Lieutenant, D. G. [illegible]; Second Lieutenant, M. Daley.
Company F—Captain, H. J. Allen; First Lieutenant, W. E. Crib; Second Lieutenant, N. Reeves.
Company G—Captain, C. B. Hubbard; First Lieutenant, W. H. Shears; Second Lieutenant, P. B. Boyd.
Company H—Captain, W. Pitton; First Lieutenant, W. Ashe; Second Lieutenant, C. Walkle.
Company I—Captain, [illegible]; First Lieutenant, M. W. Riley; Second Lieutenant, [illegible].
Company K—Captain, S. W. Clark; First Lieutenant, L. L. Fitch; Second Lieutenant, J. W. S. Bergman.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—Our Irish citizens are bestirring themselves to celebrate the coming anniversary of their Patron Saint in a manner worthy of past years. At a meeting held in the Tremont parlor it was resolved to organize a St. Patrick's Society, with the view of celebrating the day in a suitable manner. The following officers were elected:

President—Mr. W. J. Onahan.
Vice President—Mr. Charles McDonald.
Secretary—Mr. Timothy Lynch.
Treasurer—Mr. Edward Hayden.

The members of the society have made arrangements to hold their first annual banquet at the Tremont House on the evening of the 17th of March.

Another meeting was held in the North Market Hall, and preliminary arrangements effected. Ald. O'Sullivan was appointed Division Marshal. Another meeting will be held at the same place on Saturday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

A SENTRY.—The following incident actually occurred in Camp Douglas a day or two since. [illegible]

RECRUITING.

The extreme cold weather, yesterday, operated to prevent enlistments, or rather to diminish them. It requires a man of strong nerve and patriotic impulses to consent to strip himself for an examination, by a surgeon, with the thermometer at ten degrees above zero. Fires of patriotism burn brightest when the weather is pleasant and the temperature warm and spring-like. Coal fires burn brightest on such a day as yesterday. The people of Chicago will pray that the weather be warm until our quota be filled. When that is done or the draft come, it may blow, great guns, and snow and rain until the storm king be tired, and the people will say Amen! Under the circumstances, thirty-nine men accepted, was doing extraordinarily well.

These were thus distributed:

1st Ward	5	13th Ward	7
3d Ward	1	Jefferson	1
5th Ward	1	Niles	1
6th Ward	2		
9th Ward	17	Total	39
10th Ward	4		

There have been paid the county bounty of $400 since the 19th of December, 3,195 men, involving an issue of scrip of $[illegible].

Hyde Park, Evanston, Hanover, Wheeling, Elk Grove, Leyden, Proviso, Cicero, Lyons, Palos, Lemont, Orland, Bremen, Bloom, Lake View, Thornton, Worth, Fourth Ward, Fourteenth Ward, Lake, Palatine, Barrington, Rich and Schaumburg have filled their quotas and are out of the draft.

The following table will show the sub-districts still in default and their arrears:

Sub. Dist.	Town or Ward.	Quota.	Enlistments.	Deficits.
4	Northfield	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	Maine	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12	Niles	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15	Jefferson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
18	Lemont	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
27	First Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
28	Second Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
29	Third Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
31	Fifth Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
32	Sixth Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
33	Seventh Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
34	Eighth Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
35	Ninth Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
36	Tenth Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
37	Eleventh Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
38	Twelfth Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
39	Thirteenth Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
40	Fifteenth Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
41	Sixteenth Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Total deficit [illegible]
Total enlistments since Jan. 1, 1865 [illegible]

The Ninth Ward, it will be seen, is taking the lion's share of recruits. Only fifty-three men remain to be secured before that ward will be entitled to be enrolled in the glorious company of those who have filled their quota, and responded to every call which has been made upon them for men. Of this fifty-three, thirteen are in Camp Fry awaiting muster, so that but forty men are really required. These will be secured to-day or to-morrow, beyond a reasonable doubt, and then those who have failed to aid the committee with their money may felicitate themselves upon their good luck, and bless their stars that they live in the Ninth Ward.

The First Ward is doing well, as is also the Sixth and Thirteenth. The recent appreciation in the value of scrip will enable those wards to fill their contingents with little difficulty, provided there be no undue competition.

The Musical Union Concert.

The Musical Union Concert given last evening at Bryan Hall drew a large audience. The programme comprised Mendelssohn's magnificent 95th psalm (O, come, let us sing), the scena and prayer from Der Freischutz and Rossini's Stabat Mater. All the parts of the chorus were well represented except the contralto which was rather light and thin. The orchestra was fully large enough and sometimes too demonstrative, marring the vocal effects. The Psalm was very fairly sung, but for some reason fell coldly upon the audience. It is an open question whether it is a proper concert piece, at least for a mixed audience. Its sublimity and grand, rich masses of harmony, need the accessories of association and religious surroundings to bring it out in all its beauty. Our usual concert audiences could hardly be expected to catch its spirit of devotion or to accept its lights and shades of expression. It belongs to the church, and transplanted to the concert room it suffers unless it is in the hands of singers who compel attention and appreciation.

The Stabat Mater was well received, and, as a whole, excellently well done. The music is not difficult, excepting, perhaps, parts of the Amen chorus, and is of a brilliant texture and dramatic nature, thereby reaching the masses, even of the unlettered, and thus, while the Psalm, vastly its superior in beauty and expression, failed to be appreciated, the Stabat Mater excited enthusiasm. The debut of Miss Brainerd, of Pittsburgh, was one of the events of the evening, she sustaining the principal soprano part. Her voice is of good quality and of remarkable evenness throughout its register, so that you have no thin or defective tones. She sings with ease, and, what is most remarkable of all, has no idea that she can improve on Rossini. She sings her score faithfully and conscientiously, every note as it is written, with no trills except those indicated, no attempt at ornamentation, none of the meretricious cadenzas so commonly used now-a-days. Her renditions throughout were excellent, displaying absolute acquaintance with the music and artistic shading of the themes. Miss Farrell, contralto, gave one of the best and most artistic efforts of the evening, in the Fac ut Portem, which was delivered with great expression. The fatiguing sustained tones of the upper and lower registers were taken and held firmly, and given with a volume of tone, which left little to be desired in quality or quantity. Mr. Schultze's rendering of the Quis est homo was also a fine piece of vocalization, although the orchestra often interfered with his lower notes. We have rarely heard a purer or sweeter tenor voice. He should give to it more power and spirit. Mr. Hubbard, a new singer to our concert stage, while deficient in cultivation, and style, and modes of expression, has still a good voice and did his principal role, the Pro Peccatis, very fairly. Miss Whitlock, who took the second part in the Quis est Homo, with Miss Brainerd, acquitted herself very creditably for a young singer. She has all the elements for a high rank among contraltos.

As a whole, the Union is to be congratulated for its successful production of the Stabat Mater. Hundreds of our readers will be glad to know it is to be repeated on Saturday evening.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.—The following call for a special meeting of the Council was issued yesterday:

To H. W. Zimmerman, City Clerk:

You are hereby directed to notify the Aldermen that a special meeting of the Common Council will be held at the Council Chamber on Friday, March 10, at 7 o'clock P. M., to arrange for the correction of the enrollment list of the several wards of the city, and after that subject is disposed of, for the consideration of unfinished business, resuming it where left off at the last regular meeting.

STEPHEN BARRETT,
L. L. BOND,
A. D. TITSWORTH.

Under the above call it will be proper to elect assessors and inspectors of election. We trust that every Union member of the Council will be present and prepared to remain until all the business be concluded.

Card from W. A. Campbell.

CHICAGO, March 9, 1865.

Editors Tribune:

In an editorial in your issue of this date I notice a brief reference to my testimony given before the Military Commission now in session in Cincinnati. In that editorial you do me the honor of trying to make the Democratic State Central Committee, and the Chicago Times responsible for my actions.

While I thank you for the compliment, I most respectfully refuse to sail under false colors. You will do me the justice to allow none other than myself to be responsible for my knowledge and actions. At the time of my taking arms to Peoria for Mr. Walsh, I did so without consultation with, or the advice of, or the knowledge of any other person. I am not aware that either Mr. Diller, or any one connected with the Chicago Times knew of the fact until after the arrest of Mr. Walsh. All the honors I may win by your condemnation I am selfish enough to desire only for myself.

WM. A. CAMPBELL.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Our New Machine Silk.—Just received. City and country trade supplied. See advertisement. GEO. R. CHITTENDEN & KOON, General Agents, 106 Lake street, Chicago.

A Fresh Importation of Pure Linen Machine Thread, black, white and Slate. The attention of consumers is called to our advertisement in another column. GEO. R. CHITTENDEN & KOON, General Agents for Wheeler & Wilsons Sewing Machines, 106 Lake street, Chicago.

Clairvoyance.—Madam Cora James, independent and reliable Clairvoyant, will receive business calls until March 15th, only until May 1st. Ladies and gentlemen who have not consulted Madam James call immediately at 86 Washington street, room No. 4.

Dr. James, formerly of New Orleans, where he treated diseases of the genital or sexual organs for fifteen years, and for the last three years in Chicago, is now permanently located at 86 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets. Dr. James is the only specialist now practicing in the United States in the treatment of diseases of the genital or sexual organs that has testimonials eulogistic of his professional skill from professors of medical colleges and hospitals and from the press. There testimonials are not bogus, nor do they come from a foreign country, but in the United States. The parties are still living, and can be referred to at any time. Dr. James within the last fifteen years has treated more diseases successfully of a contagious venereal character than any other physician in the United States. Dr. James is responsible and reliable. To those still skeptical Dr. James will refer to his neighbors. Were it not for the delicacy of the subject, Dr. James could refer to numerous persons he has successfully treated.

Dr. James' office, 86 Randolph street, up stairs. All consultations confidential. Ten separate rooms. Office hours from 9 a. m. till 8 p. m.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.—Renews the hair, restores gray hair to its natural color, prevents it from falling off, makes the hair soft and glossy, does not stain the skin, and is the best hair preparation in the world. Thirty thousand bottles were sold in Boston in less than ninety days. For sale by all druggists, and by H. Scovil, 76 Randolph street, wholesale agent for the Northwest.

Burdsall's Arnica Liniment, an infallible cure for burns, scalds, sprains, rheumatism, gun shot wounds, pains in the limbs and back, chilblains, &c. A single application allays the pain from a burn or scald the instant it is applied. No family should be without it. For sale by all druggists.

Go to the Best.—Go to Bryant & Stratton's Chicago Commercial College to get a thorough, practical, business education, or to become a good Telegraph Operator. Address (enclosing stamps) for circulars, BRYANT & STRATTON, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Webster, now permanently located at 194 South Clark street, treats all private diseases and diseases of a sexual nature in both sexes. Dr. W. has ten separate rooms, where any one may call and receive his opinion free of charge. P. O. Box 2,294. All letters containing stamp answered.

Paper Hangings, Painting, Calcimining and Glazing, at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph street.

Markets by Telegraph.

OUR MIDNIGHT SPECIAL MARKET.

[Special Dispatch to the Western Press.]

NEW YORK, Thursday, March 9—Midnight.

The first dealing in railway shares on the street to-day were at better rates, but the market weakened before the Board. At the meeting of the first session prices were generally steady, with moderate business. In the afternoon gold was lower, and speculation for a rise was broken by military news. Sterling exchange [illegible]. Money easy at 7 per cent. Petroleum quiet and steady.

St. Louis Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, March 9.

TOBACCO—Steady and firm. [illegible]

FLOUR—More active. Sales of Fine at $6.40; Super at $8.25; Double Extra at $9.25 per sack; Extra at $9.00 inspected and delivered; Double Extra at $9.50 delivered; Single Extra at $7.75.

GRAIN—Wheet—Very dull. Sales at $1.38 per bushel. Corn—Sales of White at $1.12; Mixed at $1.10; Yellow at $1.10 [illegible]

[illegible] packages returned. Barley—Sales of Spring at $1.21 per bu. sacks returned.

LARD—Sales of 150 packages prime gut Lard at 19½c per lb.

Milwaukee Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, March 9.

GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts 2,000 bu. Market dull and drooping. Sales on 'Change 2,600 bu at $1.39. This forenoon 60,000 bu sold at $1.39½@1.40. Corn—Sales 4,000 bu shelled at [illegible]. Rye—Sales 4'0 bu at $1.11.

SEEDS—Sales 30 bu clover at $12.50. Sales of good quality flax at $3.00.

PROVISIONS—No transactions.

DRESSED HOGS—Unchanged. Sales of 20 head, averaging 300 lbs. at $12.00.

At the wheat market at the Newhall this evening 60,000 bu. No. 1 spring sold at $1.36@1.36½ cash, and seller all the month—closing at $1.36 cash.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Thursday, March 9.

COTTON—Market heavy and 2c lower, at 70c for middling.

FLOUR—State and western opened 5c better on common grades, and closed dull and declining on all descriptions, at $10.00@10.50 for extra state, $10.25@11.20 for extra round hoop Ohio, and $11.00@11.75 for trade brands.

WHISKY—Market heavy and lower, at $2.25 for western.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and drooping, at $2.15 for white western. Rye dull. Corn heavy, and 1@2c lower, at $1.75 for new southern yellow. Oats dull and heavy, at $1.13@1.15 for western.

WOOL—Dull.

GROCERIES—Rice dull. Coffee firm. Sugar dull.

PETROLEUM—Quiet and steady; sales at 45@47c for crude; [illegible] for refined in bond, and [illegible] for refined free.

PROVISIONS—Pork heavy and lower. Sales at $28.25 @28.75 for new Mess, closing at $28.25 cash [illegible] for prime, and [illegible] for prime Mess. Also [illegible] Beef quiet. Beef Hams quiet at [illegible]. Bacon lower. Sales at 19½c for Cumberland Cut; [illegible] for long and short ribbed; [illegible] for long clear. Cut Meats heavy. Sales of [illegible] packages at 15½@16c for Shoulders and 18@20c for Hams. Lard heavy and lower, at [illegible]. Butter dull and lower at [illegible] for Ohio, and [illegible] for State. Cheese steady at 18@23c.

DRESSED HOGS—Dull and nominal. Sales at 13@13½c for western.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Thursday, March 9.

MONEY—Firm and active at 6 and 7 per cent, chiefly at the latter rate.

STERLING EXCHANGE—Dull at 109½, gold for bankers bills.

GOLD—Heavy and lower, opening at 198, advancing to [illegible], and closing at [illegible].

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—Firm.

STOCKS—Dull and lower. [illegible]

Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, March 9.

PETROLEUM—Dull. Crude nominal at 44@45; Refined in bond 68, and Free at 88@90.

Boston Mining Stocks.

BOSTON, Thursday, March 9.

MINING STOCKS—Central, 35; Franklin, 47; Huron, 20½; Copper Falls, 23½; Isle Royal, 13½; Minnesota, 12.

MARRIED,

In this city, March 8th, by Rev. Dr. Goodspeed, Mr. H. D. ADAMS and Mrs. CATHERINE GETZLER, both of this city.

On the 8th inst., at the residence of Isaac N. Reynolds, Esq., in New Lenox, Will County, by the Rev. M. Goss, of Morris, Ill., Major LEVI P. HOLDEN, of the 88th Reg't Ill. Vols., and Miss CHARLOTTE E. REYNOLDS, of the former place.

DIED,

In this city, on the 9th inst., of consumption, THOS. D. GRIFFIN, aged 26 years.

Funeral from his late residence, 113 Monroe street, Friday, 10th inst., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

Philadelphia Ledger please copy.

In Louisville, Ky., March 5th, LULU, only child of Wm. H. and Lottie E. Dillingham, aged 1 years, 4 months and 25 days.

In New York City on the 4th inst., of consumption, ABRAM U. COLBY, of this city, aged 21 years.

Funeral will take place at 2 o'clock from 173 Kinzie street and will move from C. & M. Railroad Depot to Rosehill Cemetery at 1:30 on Friday the 10th. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

Louisville papers please copy.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE,
Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
Box office open from 10 to 1 and from 2 to 5 o'clock. Seats can be secured one week in advance. Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

FRIDAY, March 10th, benefit of
MR. & MRS. FLORENCE.
Great success of
KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN;
Or, St. Patrick's Eve.
Terence O'Moore ... Mr. Florence
Kathleen O'Connor ... Mrs. Florence
Who will introduce the songs of "Barny O'Hare" and "You'll Soon Forget Kathleen."
The performance will conclude with a beautiful Farce by the Florence's.
Saturday at 2 o'clock—Florence Matinee.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Col. J. H. WOOD ... Manager
A. D. BRADLEY ... Director of Amusements
Friday evening, March 10th, will be presented Shakspeare's Comedy of
AS YOU LIKE IT.
With its great cast.
In rehearsal, PEEP O'DAY; Or, SAVOURNEEN DEELISH.
The great Drama of the "DUKE'S MOTTO" will shortly be revived.
Look out for "Guerillas."

BRYAN HALL.
ARLINGTON'S MINSTRELS.
THREE NIGHTS ONLY!
Monday, Tuesday and Thursday Evenings, March 13th, 14th and 16th,
And GRAND MATINEE on WEDNESDAY, the 15th, at 2½ o'clock.
The management will introduce several new and deservedly popular artists to the citizens of Chicago, in new and attractive programmes each evening.
THE GREAT ARLINGTON will positively appear in some of his peculiarities each evening, in conjunction with Messrs. Fries and Williams. [illegible] Doors open at 7 o'clock. To commence at a quarter before 8. Admission 50 cents. Remember the days, Monday, Tuesday and Thursday, and Matinee on Wednesday.
W. ARLINGTON, Manager.
A. B. PRESTISS, Agent.

BRYAN HALL, SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 11, 1865. Last performance of
STABAT MATER.
We take pleasure in announcing that
MISS MARIA BRAINERD'S
Valuable assistance has been secured for
SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 11th, 1865,
When the Musical Union will repeat the STABAT MATER. The other part of the programme will consist of Miscellaneous Pieces, and give our citizens an opportunity to hear Miss Brainerd in some of the choicest gems of her repertoire.
MR. WM. LEWIS,
The Violinist, and other solo talent will add to the attractions of the [illegible]
Tickets 75 cents [illegible]
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Of the Chicago Musical Union.

SMITH & NIXON'S HALL.—For two nights and one afternoon only. Tuesday Evening, Wednesday Afternoon and Wednesday Evening, March 14th and 15th, 1865. Positively the last Exhibition in Chicago of the
GREAT MILTONIAN TABLEAUX
OF
Paradise Lost!
FIFTY ELEGANT AND COSTLY PRESENTS given away at each Exhibition, without regard to age, sex or rank.
On TUESDAY EVENING will be given away one Splendid New Steinway Piano, valued at $575; one elegant Silver-Plated Tea Set, valued at $100; one massive Silver Ice Pitcher, $40; Silver Cake Baskets, Silver Goblets, Cups, &c.
On WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON to the Ladies and Children, when Tickets will be only 25 cents, will be given away presents: One Music Box, valued at $50; one $100 Silver Cake Baskets, Silver Goblets, Cups, Bells, Butter Knives, &c.
On WEDNESDAY NIGHT will be given away another Steinway Piano, valued at $575; another Silver Tea Set, $100; another Ice Pitcher, $40; Silver Cake Baskets, Goblets, Cups, Bells, &c. 50 presents. On Tuesday and Wednesday Nights ALL THE SEATS in the Hall will be reserved at 50 cents each. Reserved seats and Tickets for sale this day at SMITH & NIXON'S MUSIC STORE.
On Wednesday Afternoon the Tickets will be 25 cts. to all parts of the Hall. Gentlemanly ushers will be in attendance. Standing room. Tickets to be had each evening upon opening the doors. The Piano for Tuesday night may be seen at the Hall.
A. D. MORRISON, Proprietor and Manager.

NORTHWESTERN GRAND
GIFT CONCERT!
AT BRYAN HALL,
March 15, 1865.
2,000 Gifts Valued at $9,000.
TICKETS—$1.00 EACH.
First twenty gifts—
1. Piano ... $500 | 12. Sewing Machine. $100
2. Piano ... [illegible] | 13. Gold Hunting Watch ... 100
3. Melodeon ... [illegible] | 14. Chamber Furniture ... 100
4. Marble Furniture ... [illegible] | 15. Silver Plated Tea Set ... [illegible]
5. Gold Lever Watch ... [illegible] | 16. Lady's Gold Watch ... [illegible]
6. Gold Lady's ... [illegible] | 17. Sewing Machine ... [illegible]
7. Sewing Machine ... [illegible] | 18. Chamber Furniture ... [illegible]
8. Gold Lever Watch ... [illegible] | 19. Sewing Machine ... [illegible]
9. Parlor Furniture ... [illegible] | 20. [illegible]
10. Gold Hunting Watch ... [illegible]
11. Gold Lady's Watch ... [illegible]
One hundred other gifts valued at from $75 to $10 each—the balance of the 2,000 gifts ranging from $10 downwards.
These gifts surpass in value, elegance and variety, any that have heretofore been distributed upon occasions of this kind, and the manner which they will be disposed of (being drawn by a committee selected by those who hold tickets) cannot fail to give satisfaction to all.
Persons in the country wishing tickets can have them forwarded, upon receipt of the price and stamp to prepay postage. [illegible]
E. B. FOOT & CO.,
127 Dearborn st. P. O. Box 594, Chicago, Ill.

UNION HALL,
JACKSON, MICHIGAN.
The finest Hall in the State is now open for Concerts, Operas, &c.
Address
GEO. H. LATHROP,
AGENT, Jackson, Michigan.

VOCAL MUSIC—Miss Frederica A. MAGNUSSON takes this opportunity to inform those who wish to cultivate the art of Vocal Music that she is now prepared to receive a limited number of pupils in English, Italian and German singing, during her stay in Chicago, at her residence, 267 Chicago avenue.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Washington street, bet. Clark and Dearborn.
TO RENT.
Apply at the office [illegible]
C. O. WRIGHT, Agent.
The Company [illegible] March 27.

VARIETIES THEATRE.
Nos. 125 and 127 Dearborn street.
C. M. CHADWICK ... Proprietor and Manager.
T. L. FITCH ... Acting and Stage Manager.
MISS VICTORIA HOWARD will appear on Thursday, March 9th. MISS NELLIE HOWARD and MISS EMMA MASON will appear Monday, March 13th.
THE ARABIAN BROTHERS.
Messrs. WILLIAMS and MANKIN, will appear Monday Evening, March 13th.
[illegible]

MADAM RITTER HAS REMOVED from [illegible] to
347 SUPERIOR STREET,
Just east of Cass street, south side of street.

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—A Boarding House and Furniture with the Lease, cheap for cash. Inquire at 431 South Clark street. The house is within five minutes walk of the Post Office.

FOR SALE—House and Lot, No. 346 Michigan avenue. A new two-story frame house, and lot 20 by 110 feet deep. Possession given the first of May. Price $4,500. Apply at Room 17, No. 112 Clark st.

FOR SALE—Separately, two new Cottage Houses Nos. 353 & 355 Fulton st., [illegible] JOHN OLIVER.

FOR SALE—Water Lot 10, B. 35, S. 21, on Twenty-second-st., West Side. [illegible] Apply to [illegible] JAMES STINSON.

FOR SALE—Five Cottages and Lots, two Cottages on leased ground, Brick House and Lot on Wabash avenue. [illegible] J. F. STILES, 134 Randolph st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—A magnificent Marble Front Residence, in a very desirable location on the South Side—price $25,000. [illegible] CLAPLIN & PAY, 69 Clark st.

FOR SALE—Marble front House, corner, east and south front on West Washington. Two Brick Basement Houses on West Washington, [illegible] J. L. LEE, 66 Clark st.

FOR SALE—A splendid corner Lot containing 58 feet front, on Warren-st., only one block West of Union Park, convenient to both Madison and Randolph st. cars, will be sold at a bargain. Apply to J. W. POLLEY, at Webster & Gage's, 24 Lake st.

FOR SALE—A new Frame House of 8 rooms, and Lot 25 by 125 feet, on west side of Carpenter-st., between Washington and Randolph. Will be sold low, and terms made easy. Immediate possession given. Apply to THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO., Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A three-story brick house of 13 rooms, and lot, on Wabash av., near Fourteenth st. [illegible] THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO., Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A nearly new two-story Frame House of 9 rooms, hall, gas, bath, hot and cold water, water closets, and lot. 25 by 100 feet, on North LaSalle st., between Pearson and Division st. [illegible] THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO., Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Frame Building 29x60 on corner of West Indiana and Sangamon sts., lately occupied as a church building, for sale. Purchaser must remove the same within two weeks. Key next door east. ISAAC R. HITT & CO., 65 Clark st.

FOR SALE—West Side Property at a bargain in THOS. B. BRYAN'S Real Estate Office:
JACKSON STREET—Near Desplaines street. Lot 25 by 100 feet back to Quincy street, with buildings.
VERNON PARK—Five of the best and handsomest lots in this addition.
ALSO—A number of Lots in the South Scandinavian Addition.
The owner, a non-resident, is now in town and will sell cheap and on easy terms.

FOR SALE—House and Lot for sale, 25x136 feet deep, with an alley—new, two stories and basement brick, with all modern improvements, on Michigan avenue, near 25th street. For particulars, inquire at southeast corner of Michigan ave. and 25th street. Price $4,300.

FOR SALE—Two Houses and Lots, situated on Michigan avenue, between 16th and 18th streets. For particulars, apply at 229 Lake street.

FOR SALE—A very desirable private Dwelling, with 50 or 100 feet of ground, near corner of 18th street, on Indiana avenue. J. W. WAUGHOP, No. 63 Clark street, up stairs.

FOR SALE—Lots 170 feet deep, corner Washington and Ada streets, at $50 per foot; [illegible] WALKER & KELLOGG, 39 Washington street.

FOR SALE—A Lot and Cottage House, with double parlors, kitchen, three bed rooms, closets and pantries, on northwest corner of Green and Fulton streets, two blocks from Union Park and convenient to Randolph street cars. Terms easy. Apply to L. W. STAFFORD, care Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company. Box 674, P. O.

FOR SALE—Cottage House No. 209 West Jackson street and lease of lot, three years from April 1st. Lot 25x100 feet. House 22x44 feet. For particulars, inquire at No. 136 South Canal street.

FOR SALE—A House on leased lot No. 62 Pierson street. Price $1,000. Also, a small house for sale on North Side, for $400. J. W. WAUGHOP, No. 63 Clark st., (up stairs.)

FOR SALE—A choice, large, first-class three-story and basement Brick House and Barn. [illegible] Address P. O. Drawer 6387, Chicago.

FOR SALE—An eligible building lot on Michigan avenue, near 18th street, [illegible] Apply to JAMES & SPRING, 25 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—House and Lot, No. 780 Wabash avenue, near Fourteenth street. [illegible]

Auction Sales.

GENERAL STOCK OF DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, &c., AT AUCTION.
On TUESDAY, March 14th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms in Portland Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington-sts. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE.
Household Goods, Silver-Plated Ware, Table Cutlery, Looking Glasses, &c.,
AT AUCTION.
ON SATURDAY, March 11, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms in Portland Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington-sts. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

50,000 CIGARS AT AUCTION. ON SATURDAY, March 11, at 10 o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, [illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

TO THE TRADE.—At Auction. Extra fine Gents' Boots, fine Brocha Long Shawls, Gents' fine Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Ladies' fine Hem stitched Hdkfs, Linen Towels, &c. To be sold without reserve, on TUESDAY MORNING, March 14th, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn street. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
General Auctioneers, 44, 46 & 48 Dearborn-st.
Our personal attention given to sales of Household Furniture at dwellings or at our Salesrooms. Parties breaking up house-keeping will do well to call on us. We shall sell at our Salesrooms on
Friday, March 10th, at 10 o'cl'k
the entire furniture, &c., of a family breaking up, consisting of a general assortment. Also a fine assortment of first class new furniture for
PARLOR, CHAMBER AND DINING ROOM,
Including elegant Chamber Suits, Marble Top Sideboards, Etageres and Book Cases, Extension tables, Parlor Suits, &c., one Grover and Baker Sewing Machine, Cooking and Parlor Stoves, extra fine Castors, Forks and Spoons. Linen Goods, with a general assortment of Household Goods. Also nineteen pieces of fine brown muslin, slightly damaged by water. Also 100 blue cloth army coats.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

Red Jacket Bitters.

RED JACKET
Stomach Bitters
These Bitters are prepared in pure Bourbon Whisky, from a combination of [illegible] roots, barks and herbs, which [illegible] from the original formula given by the great chief, Red Jacket, to Dr. Chapin, [illegible]
They strengthen and invigorate the system.
They are unequaled for general debility.
They are a sure cure for dyspepsia.
They give a good and healthy appetite.
They assist digestion.
They are the best stimulant in existence.
They are a preventive of Fever and Ague.
They relieve constipation.
They cure nervous headache.
They are perfectly pure and palatable.
The Red Jacket Bitters are sold in quart bottles by druggists and dealers throughout the country. Circulars to the trade supplied on application to
BENNETT PIETERS & CO.
21 River Street, Chicago.

General Notices.

AT BALTHIS & BRO, NEW IRON STORE (Wholesale & Retail) 207 Lake street, Chicago, can be found everything that Blacksmiths and Wagon-makers use; all kinds of Bar Iron [illegible] BALTHIS & BRO.

GRAPES! GRAPES! CATAWBA GRAPES. [illegible] HALL & CO. [illegible] FYOS SHIRK & CO.

To Rent.

TO RENT—Store No. 40 South Clark street to rent. Possession given May 1st. Inquire of ELLIS WILLIAMS, corner of Monroe-st. and Wabash-ave.

TO RENT—Steam Power and Shop Room. Inquire of F. B. DAWSON, at the New England Mills, 147 West Lake street.

TO RENT—Wanted, by a responsible tenant, a comfortable house, pleasantly located, containing eight or ten rooms, with gas and water. [illegible] R. S. GOODWILLIE.

TO RENT—The upper part of the new two-story house, 148 West Van Buren st., near the corner of Halsted street. [illegible]

TO RENT—House and Lot No. 744 Wabash-av., near Fifteenth-st. Lot 27x150. Large two-story frame house, fronting east with three basement cellar, barn, &c. [illegible] Apply to G. A. SHUFELDT, Jr., 58 & 60 South Water-st.

TO RENT—Three Stores for first class wholesale grocery or other wholesale business, located in the center of the city. [illegible] 114 Dearborn street.

TO RENT—To good tenants, Stores and Basements 130, 136, 176 and 178 South Clark street. Offices in Larmon Block, Speed Block, and Calhoun Block. Stores and Basements 123, 131 and 127 Dearborn street. [illegible] Apply to J. M. MARSHALL, Room No. 8, up stairs, at 97 South Clark street.

TO RENT—Room for storing Sleighs, Buggies, Carriages, Wagons, Boxes, Boats, and any light storage. Also, a large Paint Shop and store for sale. To a first class Carriage, Sign and Ornamental Painter, a rare chance. 195 State st., corner of Adams. P. O. Box 1757. BRAINARD & MATHER.

TO RENT—A large boarding house, No. 610 Canal st., being 30x100 feet, four stories high, including basement. The best of ventilation, water and gas—being at the railroad crossing, the center of the cattle, pork, salt and lumber trade, &c. Apply to P. CLANCY, 618 Canal st.

TO RENT—Any one wishing to rent a Loft 100 feet deep, between LaSalle and Wells, on Lake st., on second floor, will address "U," Tribune office, with real name, and state for what purpose.

TO RENT—A first class House on North LaSalle street, with all modern improvements—gas, hot and cold water, and bath room, a good barn and water in same. Price $500 per year. None but responsible parties need apply. Possession May 1st. Address "S," Post Office Box 3073.

TO RENT—Wanted—A furnished House. Any person having a first-class furnished house, may hear of a responsible tenant by addressing Post Office Box 4573.

TO RENT—The five-story marble front store No. 200 Lake street, west of Franklin. Possession May 1st. J. A. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—Store No. 69 Randolph street. Possession given immediately. Inquire of DR. HAVEN, on the premises, or at 233 Wabash avenue.

TO RENT—Wanted three or four rooms or small cottage, suitable for gentleman and wife in a respectable neighborhood. Best of references given. Any one having such will please address "A. B." WILSON, No. 193 Clark street.

TO RENT—Hotel of 27 rooms, situated on West Lake street, also the furniture for sale. It is now doing a good business and near the business part of the city. Good barn and stab eroom. W. H. SAMPSON, House and Land Agent, Room 3, Metropolitan Block.

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—Four Choice Farms for sale or to rent, in Lake County, Indiana. Great Stock and Grain Farm.
One farm containing 1,312 acres, on the Kankakee. This is the best stock and grain farm in the county—over $8,000 worth of buildings, over 400 acres improved, the whole partially fenced and seeded to tame grass, with unsurpassed cattle and sheep range, and opportunities for running up an unlimited quantity of hay. 125 acres of timber in the middle of the farm, affording an admirable protection to stock from prairie winds and storms.
One Farm of 360 acres, 3½ miles from Crown Point, 160 acres under fence. Good house and barn.
One Farm of 320 acres, two miles from Crown Point. Comfortable house and stables. 200 acres under fence. 150 bearing fruit trees.
One farm of 80 acres, 1½ miles from Crown Point. Good comfortable one and half story house, new horse barn, and other improvements. The whole under fence.
These Farms are all beautifully situated on main roads, and convenient to railroad facilities. Crown Point is the county seat of Lake County, Ind., about forty miles from Chicago, on the Chicago & Great Eastern Railroad, a new road just completed, connecting Cincinnati with Chicago. I challenge the whole Mississippi Valley to produce a healthier location, or one of greater natural beauty, surrounded as it is by a rich and productive country.
I will sell for one-fourth cash down, the balance in one, two and three years, or I will rent for good sized grain rent to good farmers. [illegible]
W. A. CLARK.
Crown Point, Feb. 28, 1865.

FOR SALE—Farm of 320 acres, three miles from the city, very low price; splendid investment. Also a farm of 160 acres in Iroquois County. [illegible] J. L. LEE, Real Estate Agent, 66 Clark st.

FOR SALE—Farms! Farms! Farms! Farms! Over forty good improved farms in Northern and Central Illinois. [illegible] Room 19, No. 132 Clark street.

FOR SALE—A Farm containing 320 acres, 250 acres under cultivation. Meadow and timber land plenty. [illegible] Orchard of 50 bearing apple trees, [illegible] ANO. CRUMMER, Pleasant Valley P. O., Jo Daviess Co., Ill.

FOR SALE—In Hampton, Rock Island county, Ill., a Steam Flouring Mill, [illegible] D. K. PEARSONS, 118 Randolph st., Chicago. Box 3497.

FOR SALE—A farm of 110 acres of good land, lying adjacent to and in full view of the village of Ogle Station, on the Chicago and Dixon Air Line R. R. [illegible] Inquire of JOSEPH D. WILLIAMS, Ogle Station, Lee Co., Ills.

FOR SALE—In Will county, eight miles from Joliet, a nice little farm of 80 acres, well improved, comfortable buildings, in a fine neighborhood. Price $2,800. Inquire of B. F. CHAMBERS, Chicago, Room 8, Telegraph Building, corner of Lake and Clark st.

FOR SALE—A valuable Farm, situated on Flint Creek, thirty-three miles from Chicago, four and three-quarters from Barrington station, Cook county, Ill., known as the Phillips farm, consisting of four hundred acres, about two hundred under fence, seventy-five or one hundred under the plow; three dwelling houses, one of which is two story, brick with an L wing [illegible] For further particulars address JOHN ROBINSON, Lake Zurich, Ills. Lake county, Ill., or apply to the subscriber, near the premises. Cuba, Lake county, Ill. JOHN ATLANTIC.

FOR SALE—12,000 acres of high, Rolling Prairie, on the Toledo & Peoria R. R., between Chatsworth and Forrest, Livingston County [illegible] D. K. PEARSONS, 118 Randolph street, Chicago.

FOR SALE—800 acres of Farm Land, 18 miles from Chicago, on C. B. & Q. R. R. one mile from a station; 80 acres two miles from a station; 40 acres one mile from station; all under good cultivation, with good buildings and fruit trees. The 800 acres will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers. For terms apply to L. S. BUSS, 143 Kinzie street.

FOR SALE—At Neponset, on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, good Warehouse with elevators and best facilities for handling grain, and situated in one of the best grain growing localities in the State. For further particulars address LYFORD & PHINGS, Neponset, Bureau Co., Ill.

Boarding.

BOARDING—One large front room, furnished, with board, at 142 Wabash avenue. A few day boarders wanted. No transient need apply.

BOARDING—A suit of furnished rooms can be had with board, for a gentleman and lady, at 172 Michigan avenue. Best of reference required.

BOARDING—A pleasant front room to rent, with board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentleman, at 446 State st.

BOARDING—A suit of unfurnished rooms, and bath room, at 688 Wabash avenue.

BOARDING—Wanted. Two gentlemen want to rent a large, furnished bedroom, in a convenient locality. Must contain two single beds. Address "MAC," 56 Clark st.

BOARDING—Wanted, by a gentleman and wife, in a private family or small boarding house. Want a good parlor and bedroom, well furnished. [illegible] Address "W. B. G.," Tribune office.

BOARDING—One large front room, with board, suitable for man and wife or two single men, at No. 30 South Clinton st.

BOARDING—An unfurnished front room, with a large closet, suitable for a gentleman and wife; also, a furnished room for a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. Apply at No. 155 Fourth av.

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with one large room, with board, at 180 Wabash avenue. Reference required.

BOARDING—A large unfurnished room suitable for a gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen, to rent, [illegible] Good references required.

BOARDING—And room wanted in a private family, where there are none or but few boarders and convenient to business, by a single gentleman—a stranger in the city. Reference given. Address for one week, Box 1040, Chicago, Ill.

BOARDING—Any lady desirous of securing home-attention, kindness, and care during illness, can be accommodated by a small unobtrusive family without children [illegible] No. 1917 Broadway, New York.

BOARDING—And furnished room, in a private family, where there are few or no boarders, by a young man. [illegible] P. O.

Found.

FOUND—In one of the cars of the Chicago City Railway Co., a Portmonnaie, containing a sum of money. The owner can obtain it by proving property and paying for this advertisement. GEO. W. PULLEN, Secretary Chicago City Railway Co.

FOUND—On the train between Pittsburgh and Albany, a black Morocco Pocket Book, with Charles M. Grey's card in it. The owner can have it by addressing J. GRAY, Joliet, Ill.

Strayed.

STRAYED—A Bay Horse, from the corner of South Clark and [illegible] The finder will be liberally rewarded. [illegible]

Wanted—Situations.

WANTED—Situation—By a middle aged lady, who is experienced in the business, as house-keeper in a small family. For further information call or address "F. A.," 343 State st., for one week.

WANTED—Situation—By a young married man, who understands German and English, to correct in forms and write a good hand, as an active situation. No objection to travel. Best of references given. Address "G. H. E.," Tribune Office.

WANTED—Situation—As bookkeeper or assistant book-keeper, by a young man who has had five years experience in book-keeping and writing. Can furnish good references. Address "A. H.," Tribune Office, for two days.

WANTED—Situation—By a young man as salesman in a book or clothing store. Address "W C," Post Office Box 380.

WANTED—Situation—In a wholesale grocery or hardware store, by a young man 19 years of age, who graduated from the High School into Tay or's Battery, served three years in the war, wishes to learn the above business. Is willing to board with his parents. Address Post Office Box 204.

WANTED—Situation—A respectable girl wishes a situation to do up stairs work, or assist in the care of children, or do the work of a small family. Call at 233 Wolcott street.

WANTED—Situation—A respectable girl wants a good situation in a small private family to do general housework. Address "M S," Tribune Office.

WANTED—Situation—By a young man as a driver. Understands the care of horses, and will make himself generally useful in a private family. City reference given if required. Address "S A" Tribune Office.

WANTED—Situation—As book-keeper, by one experienced in Commission business. City reference given. Address "J," Tribune office, for three days.

WANTED—Situation—By an intelligent German, (speaks perfectly English.) He is a good Draughtsman, both architectural and mechanical; and is, by his manifold knowledge, useful in most any business. Address, for one week, "E. G," Tribune office.

WANTED—Situation—By a young married man, who has served three years in the army, a situation as clerk or salesman in some wholesale house, where diligent attention to business and the interests of his employers would make the situation permanent. The best of references given. Address "J," Drawer 6110.

WANTED—Situation—By a young lady of good moral character, to do family sewing, with or without a machine. Also capable of cutting, fitting and making dresses, giving entire satisfaction. The best of references given and required. Address Post Office Box 1255.

WANTED—Situation—By a young man who has had eight years experience, as a salesman in a wholesale and retail, or retail dry goods store, has some knowledge of book-keeping. Good city reference given. Address "H C," Tribune office.

WANTED—Situation—The undersigned is a practical civil engineer and draughtsman of eight years' experience, having lately left the army, after serving three years, and desires a situation where he can make himself generally useful. [illegible] Address, for one week, P. O. Box 1238, Chicago.

WANTED—Situation—By a young man, in some wholesale or first class retail Grocery house in this city. He has had experience in the same. Salary moderate and reference given. Address "S & B," for two days, Tribune office.

WANTED—Situation—A young man, who is willing to work, is in want of a situation in some wholesale house, grocery preferred. He wishes to commence at the bottom and make whatever he now commences a business for life. Is a stranger in the city, but has good references. Address, for one week, Box 1040, Chicago, Ill.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—49 Dressed Hogs, part damaged. Apply this morning, corner of Wells and South Water sts.

FOR SALE—Hand Cart. A light and well built Hand Cart, as good as new. Can be seen at 39 Canal street, corner of West Washington.

FOR SALE—A Photographic Car in one of the best locations in the city, now doing an average business of $45 per week. Will be sold with or without the clock and fixtures. Call for information at C. C. THAYER, 113 Lake st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—Saloon and Fixtures [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap for Cash, a Concord Express Wagon almost new, one of Abbott's best make. [illegible] Inquire at No. 11 Twenty sixth st. O. S. ABBOTT.

FOR SALE—A splendid Mare, about eight years old, warranted sound and gentle. Will work in single or double harness. To any one wishing a good animal in every particular, this is a good chance. Inquire at Box Factory, 329 & 331 Canal-st., or 100 West Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—Photograph Gallery in the flourishing town of Lyons, Iowa, with a complete set of instruments. The Gallery commands the patronage of the city and surrounding country. A rare opportunity for a cash purchaser. Apply at rooms soon, or address "B," Post Office Box 170, Lyons, Iowa.

FOR SALE—Cheap—Two Elevators, forty (40) feet long, with three hundred (300) feet of 8-inch three (3) ply belting and a large quantity of elevator cups [illegible] Apply at the Office of B. ADAMS & CO., North Water street.

FOR SALE—About 300 Cords good Hemlock Bark. Can be delivered after two weeks by vessel on canal boat or any dock on Chicago river. [illegible] Inquire at GALEN EASTMAN'S Office, foot of West Washington street, or address Post Office Box 5874.

FOR SALE—Three 4 spring passenger wagons, suitable for the Plains, top on and rack for carrying baggage; carriages and light open and top buggies, cheap. Now is the time and place for persons to make selections. [illegible] BRAINARD & MATHER, 195 State street, corner of Adams. P. O. Box 1757.

FOR SALE—Horses and Mares. Several lots of fine Ohio Mares to be sold low at the CHICAGO HORSE MARKET, corner of Canal and Washington streets.

FOR SALE—A Brown Horse, six years old, perfectly sound, kind and gentle, is a good traveler and not afraid of the cars. Also a very nice Top Buggy nearly new, with harness. All will be sold very cheap, together or separately, as the owner has no use for them. For further particulars call at Room No. 8, Board of Trade Building, between 10 and 11 A. M.

FOR SALE—One of the best located Retail Drug Stores in the city, near the Post Office, and doing a paying business is now offered for sale. Address "E," P. O. Box 734.

FOR SALE—A pair of well-matched Black Mares, very stylish and fine travelers. Also, carriage and harness if desired. Apply at 27 River street.

FOR SALE—Open Office Railing and Desk. Also, a few large and medium-sized Packing-Boxes. Apply at 38 Randolph street. C. W. SANFORD.

FOR SALE—Drug Store for sale, Building, Stock and Fixtures. It is located about 20 miles from Chicago, and is doing a good cash trade. For particulars, inquire of J. H. REED & CO., 32 Lake street, Chicago.

FOR SALE—A handsome Top Buggy, suitable for single or double harness. Apply to Messrs. HOBBS, GRACE & CO., 209 South Water street.

FOR SALE—A first class warehouse, capacity for 50,000 bushels, in Fairbury, Livingston Co., Ill., on Toledo & Peoria R. R. Good elevators, steam engine, corn crib, corn shellers, capable of shelling and cleaning 200 bushels per day. All in complete order. Office scales, &c. Inquire of D. K. PEARSONS, 118 Randolph street, Chicago, or E. DRESSER, on premises.

FOR SALE—Rare chance to invest in a good paying business. The Stock and Fixtures of a well established Stove, Tin and Hardware Store, doing a first rate business, and capable, with little exertion, of being doubled. Capital required, about $5,000. Reasons for selling—other business that demands immediate attention. Address P. O. Box 1329, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—Canal boat General Grant, lying near Lake street bridge, Chicago. Capacity, 5,000 bushels. Price $1200, cash. Address C. MOREY, Channahon, Will co., Ill.

FOR SALE—Machinery. 2 Hydraulic Presses; 1 Steam Engine, 14 inch bore; 1 Steam Boiler, 12 feet long, 44 inches diameter; 1 Hair-picker, for manufacturing curled hair; 1 Stock and Dies, (2 inch right and left); 3 eight feet Pulleys, with 5 inch shaft; 1 Dog engine; 1 Copper Pan, with steam jacket, 2 feet diameter. Apply to WARD, [illegible] 60 South Wells street.

FOR SALE—A limited number of shares of the Inniskillen Petroleum and Boring Company, of Canada West. [illegible] GIBSON, CHASE & CO.

FOR SALE—Cheap, a steam flour, fire and grist mill, known as the Earle Mills, at Princeton, Ill., with four run of French Burrs, capable of manufacturing 20 barrels of flour every twenty-four hours, with a three-story warehouse attached, with a capacity for storing 15,000 bushels of grain. [illegible] PETROW & MORE, Princeton.

FOR SALE—The Foundry known as the "Union Foundry," on Clark street, Chicago, together with all the tools and machinery belonging to the same. Also, the land on which said Foundry is situated; also a tract of land on the North Branch, Chicago, now occupied by the Chicago Distilling Company, consisting of about eight acres. Inquire of W. W. GEN SIZER, Cleveland, or of JOHN C. GRANNIS, Attorney-at-Law, Cleveland, Ohio.

FOR SALE—The furniture and fixtures of the [illegible] House, corner of Canal and [illegible] streets, together with a lease of the Hotel. A rare opportunity for a cash purchaser. Apply upon the premises.

FOR SALE—Stock of Hardware, Housekeeping articles, Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces. [illegible] A. G. GARFIELD.

Lost.

LOST—On the morning of the 8th inst., on Carpenter or Randolph street, a pocket wallet containing a small amount of money and two checks for goods left at Cook & McL[illegible]'s. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at 58 Carpenter street, corner of State.

LOST—On the afternoon of the 8th inst. Warehouse Receipt given by Armour, Dole & Co. [illegible]

LOST—Tuesday afternoon, on [illegible]

LOST—On last Sunday evening, [illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED—A woman to go in the country. Must understand making butter. The wages, a boy 12 to 14 years of age preferred. Apply at 160 Sedgwick street.

WANTED—Immediately, an intelligent, active boy, about 16 years old to learn the Organ Business. Apply to PILCHER & CHANT, 373 and 377 West Randolph street.

WANTED—To Rent—A small cottage for a small family. Not particular as regards location, provided it is within a few minutes walk of the street cars, for which a fair price will be paid. Address, stating terms, location, &c., [illegible] Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A good smart Cash Boy, 13 or 14 years of age. Apply at NOBLE'S Notion and Toy Bazaar, 175 Lake street.

WANTED—An assistant in the grocery business. Apply at McKENZIE & WALTERS, corner of Jefferson and Harrison streets.

Wanted—Substitutes.

WANTED—Substitute—$400 will now get you a substitute at our office. We also pay the highest bounty in the city for volunteers. 132 Dearborn st. MASS, TAYLOR & CO.

WANTED—Two able bodied men, willing to go as Substitutes. They wish to treat with the principals, without the aid of brokers. Apply at 244 South Water st., (basement.)

WANTED—Men liable to draft had better call and get their substitute before the county Board stop paying bounties. We will get you exemption papers for $450. 132 Dearborn st. MASS, TAYLOR & CO.

WANTED—Men for the Army and Navy. Highest cash bounties paid with choice of service. Parties going to enlist in the Army and Navy should call on us as this is the most reliable office in the city. Recruiting Agency 85 Randolph street, Room No. 1, up stairs. Principals can be supplied on short notice. E. Z. FULTON & CO.

WANTED—Principal for a Substitute. You can get back four hundred dollars of the amount paid at the Central Recruiting Office, No. 14 South Clark street.

WANTED—$350! $350!! $350!! Principal, you can get a Substitute for the above amount at Central Recruiting Office, No. 14 South Clark street.

WANTED—Principals, you can get a Substitute for one, two and three years, to-morrow, at very low figures, at the Central Recruiting Office, No. 14 South Clark street.

WANTED—50 Volunteers, good men to do Provost Guard duty. This is a good opportunity for men entering the service. Apply at the corner of Randolph and LaSalle street, in the basement of Metropolitan Block, the old established and most reliable office in the city. W. B. MURPHY & CO.

WANTED—Volunteers for infantry, cavalry, artillery or gun boat service, for 1, 2, and 3 years. We will pay higher bounties than can be got in the city, with choice of service. Remember, we have the best facilities for enlisting men. Apply at the United States Agency Office, Metropolitan Block, corner of Randolph and LaSalle streets, in the basement. W. B. MURPHY & CO.

WANTED—Committee Men—Several three years' credits on hand. Men already mustered into service. These credits can be had to-day for any part of this State. Apply at office corner of Randolph and LaSalle streets, in Metropolitan Block. W. B. MURPHY & CO.

WANTED—For one year, (130) one hundred and thirty men for the Thirteenth Ward, for which the very highest bounties will be paid, as the men must be had. W. J. CASH & CO. Office No. 7 Court House Square.

WANTED—Draft! Draft!! Draft!!! To commence this week. To avoid the draft call on MAJ. MASS & CO., 132 Dearborn st. We will guarantee you against all drafts.

WANTED.—Volunteers for the Army and Navy, for one, two, and three years. Highest bounties paid. Substitutes wanted. Principals supplied on favorable terms, at the old and reliable office of BUTLER, HILL & CO., 134 Clark street, Room 13, up stairs. P. O. Box 4723.

WANTED—Don't wait till after the Draft to procure a Substitute. Save your money by procuring one now. C. L. DuBOIS & CO., 148 Dearborn street, have first class substitutes for one, two and three years, and for less money than any other Agency in the city.

WANTED—Navy! Navy!! Navy!!! All men wishing to join the United States Navy should call at MURPHY'S Navy Agency, corner of Randolph and LaSalle streets, Metropolitan Block, in basement. We pay higher bounties than any other house in the city. W. B. MURPHY & CO.

WANTED—100 Men to-day for U. S. Navy. Also 50 men for Regular Army to do guard duty. The highest bounties in the city paid, without any deductions. Apply at the United States Agency, Metropolitan Block, corner of Randolph and LaSalle streets, in basement. The old established and most reliable office in the city. W. B. MURPHY & Co.

WANTED—1000 Men to fill quota of Cook county. The highest bounties paid. Cash down. Also, men for Hancock's Veteran Corps. Apply at the United States Agency, office corner of Randolph and LaSalle street, in basement, Metropolitan Block, the only reliable office in the city. W. B. MURPHY & Co.
N. B.—Beware of Runners and Swindlers, and come to responsible men.

WANTED—Attention, veterans! Men wanted for the corps of honor, for which the highest bounties will be paid. Also, discharged soldiers for the Reserve Corps. In all cases the highest bounty paid. [illegible] C. L. DuBOIS & Co., 148 Dearborn st. Box 4186.

WANTED—But a day or two will elapse before the draft will take place. There can and will not be a postponement. Now is the time to avoid the draft and at reasonable terms. C. L. DuBOIS & CO. have a few good substitutes. Call and see at their Recruiting Agency, 148 Dearborn street.

WANTED—Volunteers—Come right to the responsible agency of C. L. DuBOIS & CO., 148 Dearborn street, and get your bounties. [illegible] Strangers coming to this city will do well to call. Beware of runners.

WANTED—Are you prepared for the Draft? The draft will certainly take place in a few days. Secure your substitutes in time and at low rates, of C. L. DuBOIS & Co., No. 148 Dearborn street.

WANTED—Substitutes for one, two and three years wanted at C. L. DuBois' Recruiting Agency, 148 Dearborn street, where the highest bounties are paid in greenbacks. The only reliable one.

WANTED—Are you going to enlist? If so go where you will be treated honorably and fairly. [illegible] C. L. DuBOIS, 148 Dearborn street, and get your cash the moment you are enlisted.

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents—Everywhere, for the new Picture "Resolution of the Baltimore Convention." Every family in the land will be anxious to possess this engraving. [illegible] Address A. KIDDER, 88 Washington st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents—To sell something new. School Teachers and others who would become skilled in Penmanship, send $1.50 for sample of Babbitt's Self-Teaching System of Penmanship. [illegible] J. M. VEARSHAW, Post Office Box 4724, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents—20 good men as Agents to sell our Great Engravings, "Home on a Furlough" and "Christ Blessing Little Children," and others. One Agent (a clergyman) made $33 in 2½ hours; a returned soldier is making $15 per day. Nothing ever sold like it. Apply personally if possible, or by letter, with stamp, to F. B. RANDALL & CO., 87 Washington st., Chicago.

WANTED—Employment. $75 a month. Agents wanted to sell Sewing Machines. We will give a commission on all machines sold, or employ agents who will work for the above wages and all expenses paid. Address D. B. HERRINGTON & CO., Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—Agents—To sell the Nurse and Spy, a new and thrilling exciting, and richly embellished work giving the adventures and experience of a woman in hospitals, camps and battle-fields, as nurse, scout and spy. Eleven times she passed the rebel lines, even entering Richmond. She is now employed by the Christian Commission, and devotes her share of the profits of the work to the sick and wounded soldiers. Energetic men and women, returned and disabled soldiers, will find a rare chance to make money in the sale of this new and thrilling work. For terms and territory and circulars, apply to, or call on J. A. STODDARD & CO., Room 10, M. E. Church Block, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—25 Agents that are traveling for wholesale houses, to sell an article of manufacture in which a large commission will be given, and for which there is a Ready Sale. Agents can make from $5 to $10 per day, with but little hindrance to other business. For particulars, call at 135 South Clark street, Room No. 7, up stairs, or address "Business," Post Office Drawer 6361, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents—$10.00 per day, male or female, can clear $10.00 per week at their own homes, in a light, honorable business that requires over 8 per cent. A capital of $2.00 to $5.00 [illegible] WATVELL, Box 4781, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—$2,500 to $3,000 a year. A good chance to make money. An Agent is wanted in every town in the Union [illegible] LOUIS CORLENTZ, Middletown, Md.

WANTED—Agents—$100 to $200 per month—everywhere, male and female, to introduce a new and useful invention, "COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE." [illegible] Address R. T. BUSH & CO., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents—Immediately, in every county in the Northwest, to sell the Great American Conflict, by Horace Greeley. Also, magnificent Steel Plate Engravings of Lincoln, Grant, Sherman, McClellan, Sheridan, Farragut and others. [illegible] & C. W. SHERWOOD, 118 Lake st., Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—Male and female, to sell the new Patent Scrap Box. No one will be without one. Sample mailed, with directions, on receipt of 30 cents, retail price. [illegible] 60 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

Wanted—Correspondence.

WANTED—Correspondence—By four of Uncle Sam's fun-loving boys, in the [illegible] with a view to mutual improvement and fun. [illegible]

WANTED—Correspondence—By three gay and Veterans of General Hatch's Division, with any number of young ladies for fun, love or matrimony. [illegible]

Personal.

PERSONAL—Everybody afflicted [illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED—Plain Sewing by the day. Address [illegible]

WANTED—A gentleman of ten years business experience, desires employment in the capacity where business qualifications are needed. [illegible] Address "A. D.," P. O. Box 328.

WANTED—To rent a small house, in some central locality—North Side preferred. [illegible] "J V H," Post Office Station C, Chicago.

WANTED—A young man of highly respectable connections, [illegible] Box 1589 Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—To purchase for cash a nice honorable and good paying business, either in city or in a small country town. [illegible]

WANTED—A young man 18 years of age, as Entry Clerk. [illegible] Address Post Office Drawer 5918.

WANTED—An active business man to sell goods for a New York House in a neighboring city. [illegible]

WANTED—Girls for good housework. Girls in want of good places, [illegible] 116 Clark street, Room 21. [illegible]

WANTED—Farm Hands. A young man to learn the Photograph business. A colored man for a family. [illegible] 116 Clark street. [illegible]

WANTED—An Entry Clerk. Salary $15 per week. Address, with reference, "A H," Tribune Office.

WANTED—Two good Cap Makers. [illegible] PAGE & CO., 180 Clark street, Chicago.

WANTED—At once, from 10 to 100,000 acres of Iowa State land in [illegible] Western Iowa, for which cash will be paid. [illegible] 124 Randolph st., Chicago.

WANTED—Ho! Everybody. For 25 Cents I will mail you that which is worth hundreds of dollars to any family. [illegible] Address D. N. LEWIS, Box 395, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—Strangers arriving in our city, and all those out of employment, and females, to call upon the Agent of the Employment Association, 116 Clark street, Room 21. Ladies from the country, and those [illegible] Post Office Drawer 6390.

WANTED—A thoroughly competent man to take charge of the business in this city of a Marine and Fire Insurance Agency. Address "Insurance," Post Office Box 4573.

WANTED—For 25 cents and stamp I will send anybody that which is worth a thousand times the cost of it to any person. [illegible] Box 1436, Chicago.

WANTED—A boy in the employ of the Whipple File Manufacturing Co., [illegible] Lake street, up stairs.

WANTED—Book-keepers, Salesmen, clerks, porters, bar-tenders, and all persons wishing situations should call at the Central Employment Agency, No. 86 Randolph street, [illegible] This is the only office in the city that employs agents to canvass for situations.

WANTED—Soap Maker. A man who understands the business in all its branches. Good salary paid to the right man. [illegible] 46 Pearce street, West Side.

WANTED—A girl to go fifteen miles in the country, to do general housework. Must be a good cook, washer and ironer. [illegible] or Norwegian preferred. Apply at No. 9 [illegible] Building.

WANTED—Every married [illegible] man, who [illegible] Dr. S. BAHHELOR, [illegible] City, Illinois.

WANTED—Board for a gentleman and wife, about the first of May, in a private family. North side preferred, east of Clark street. [illegible] Address P. O. Box 1977 [illegible]

WANTED—To Druggists—A situation by a young man who has had between one and two years experience in the business. [illegible] "M. B." P. O. Box 589, Monmouth, Illinois.

WANTED—Something new. Agents wanted throughout the country to sell articles that are in universal use by every family. [illegible] Box 1357, Ravenna, Ohio.

WANTED—Dress Making, Sewing, [illegible] Children's Clothing, and [illegible] "Mrs. C," 151 [illegible] avenue.

WANTED—Information of [illegible] Loring and [illegible]

WANTED—Between now and May 1st, by a prompt paying tenant, a little Cottage of four or five rooms, [illegible] Post Office Drawer 6513.

WANTED—Married Ladies. Prof. Von [illegible] Diamond Drops. [illegible] Irregularities. [illegible] South Clark street.

WANTED—Two or three who have from $1,000 to $5,000, [illegible]

WANTED—A kitchen girl. [illegible] Apply at 343, Wabash avenue.

WANTED—A furnished room, without board, within ten minutes [illegible] P. O. Box 3393.

WANTED—A store, suitable for a wholesale business, either for silk and [illegible] Apply to THOS. D. SNYDER & CO., Room No. 4, Metropolitan Block.

WANTED—A partner with $5,000 to engage in an established Commission business. [illegible] Tribune office.

WANTED—An active business man, one who understands the stove business and country acquaintances. Address P. O. Box 769, stating terms.

WANTED—$10,000 for three or five years, will secure on first class improved business property, that is paying a rent of fifteen per cent, or twenty thousand dollars. Free from incumbrance. Address "J. B.," P. O. Box 5784.

WANTED—A lady desires comfortably furnished room, with or without board, in a pleasant family on the South Side. [illegible] 144 North Clark st.

WANTED—To rent a furnished room in a private family, by a single gentleman. References required and given. Address P. O. Box 384.

WANTED—Employment by a young man of 17, good habits, correct [illegible] Address [illegible] 3731.

WANTED—Moulders wanted at the Threshing Machine Works of J. I. Case & Co., Racine, Wis. [illegible] employment will be given.

WANTED—To sell, a half interest in a Meat and Vegetable Market. [illegible] a good location and doing a first rate business. Apply to or address JAS. L. LEE, No. 42 [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—I wish to rent a good barn, suitable for a span of horses, carriage and buggy, not far from Lake street. [illegible] North or South Side. [illegible] Address P. O. Box 5287.

WANTED—Five thousand second hand bags to buy or rent for two or three months. Inquire of M. C. ARMOUR & CO., 20 South Water street.

WANTED—A stable on the North Side, south of Chicago Avenue, big enough for five horses. Apply to or address [illegible] 64 North Dearborn street.

WANTED—Photographic Painting. Persons requiring instruction in the above popular art are informed that Mrs. D. J. [illegible] (late exhibitor at the Royal Academy, London,) and daughter have [illegible] corner of North Clark and Water streets.

WANTED—A partner—a working mechanic of good character who understands the planing mill business and other work [illegible] Box 21, Chicago.

WANTED.—A smart man with $300 to secure an interest in a highly respectable business, and clear $25 per week. [illegible] Box 6463, P. O.

WANTED—Ladies to learn the [illegible] Twenty four lessons given in two weeks, after which work will be given out to those capable. [illegible] G. KONIGSBERG & Co., No. 17 Lake street, Tyler Block.

WANTED—A few active men to solicit wholesale and retail orders for the celebrated Craig Microscope, just patented, [illegible] Address G. G. MEAD, No. 156 South [illegible] Chicago, Ill. (P. O. Box 1032.)

WANTED—A competent [illegible] Preference given to one who has had some experience in banking [illegible] Address "A B," Tribune Office.

WANTED—Ten Copying [illegible]

WANTED—(Knitting) [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1865.

THE NEWS.

The military situation is without material change. A rumor is a report, brought by a scout into Thomas' lines that Sherman had achieved a great victory over Joe Johnston needs confirmation. The latest advices received by Sherman state that Fayetteville was occupied by Sherman last week and that he [illegible] a few days after, forty miles from Raleigh. Sheridan's victory is fully confirmed, and also the occupation of Staunton. The further items of military news are, that a strong Union force from Newbern is marching on Kinston, N. C., and another from East Tennessee on Lynchburg.

Our Washington dispatches set forth two rebel curiosities in the shape of the tax bill which has passed, and the bill to increase the rebel forces by the enlistment of negroes, which will probably pass as the Virginia Senators have been instructed to vote for it. It will be a consolation to the negro that the bill provides for his liberty at the option of the master. We believe, however, that when once enlisted, the instrument of liberty is in his own hands. The instant a negro becomes a soldier, and has a musket in his hands, he no longer needs laws, edicts, or emancipation proclamations. The problem for him is solved. By that sign he is a freeman.

Hon. John P. Hale has been confirmed Minister to Spain by the Senate. We warn the Spanish Don, who presides over naval affairs, to set his house in order, or his blue blood will be badly astonished when Hale arrives.

Our dispatches give some interesting details of an expedition up the Rappahannock, to Fredericksburg, in quest of tobacco which had been removed from Richmond by the rebel authorities. The object of the expedition was attained, and "more too," for in addition to the capture of ninety tons of manufactured tobacco, worth the handsome sum of $1,000,000, some four hundred prisoners were taken, and quite a number of deserters from the rebel cavalry were picked up on the way.

The President has issued his proclamation in accordance with the requirements of the enrollment act, setting forth the penalties of desertion, and granting amnesty to all who return within sixty days. [illegible]

Amboy, Lee county, was visited by a destructive fire on Thursday night, consuming several buildings in the business part of the town, among them the agricultural implements store of Mr. Mingle, and the harness establishment of Leake & Co.

Among the first acts of Secretary McCulloch, in his new position, is his conclusion to ship the Savannah cotton, now at New York, to England. The treasury will be greatly the gainer by the transaction.

The rebel authorities at Richmond are in trouble with their Trans-Mississippi Department, more particularly their forces on the Rio Grande and those under Kirby Smith, from the fact that the Trans-Mississippi Department does not obey orders and obstinately refuses to cross the Mississippi. In fact the Trans-Mississippi Department has seceded from the Confederacy and gone into the cotton business, which is just now more profitable than fighting for rebel scrip worth one cent to the dollar.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Samuel Hoard, Esq., as Postmaster of Chicago.

AN IMPORTANT RAID.

Expedition Up the Rappahannock—Ninety-five Tons of Tobacco and 400 Prisoners Taken.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, March 10.—A special dispatch to the Evening Telegraph, from Washington, says: "The Star says that on Monday last [illegible] [illegible]

FROM SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

NEW YORK, March 10.—The Herald's Winchester correspondent confirms the reported victory of Early by Sheridan, and says General Sheridan occupied Staunton. [illegible]

WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Friday, March 10.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LANSING, Mich., Friday, March 10.

The legislature in joint convention, have confirmed the following nominations made by the Governor: John Robertson, Adjutant General; [illegible]

The Pirate Stonewall.

NEW YORK, Friday, March 10.—The Commercial's [illegible]

Torpedoes in Charleston Harbor.

NEW YORK, Friday, March 10.—The World's Port Royal correspondent says: [illegible]

Gold.

NEW YORK, Friday, March 10.—Gold to-night, [illegible]

Guerillas Repulsed.

[illegible]

Sudden Death.

[illegible]